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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 48
REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 9 November 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the statement issued by the Federal Ministry of Justice of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning an alleged refusal by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to issue visas to officials of the International Tribunal in The Hague (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 48, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Federal Ministry of Justice
of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Some media in Yugoslavia and abroad carried the news that the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal in The Hague, Louise Arbour, and the President of the Tribunal, Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, will not come to Belgrade to attend a symposium on the Tribunal because, it is alleged, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has not issued them entry visas.

This information is inaccurate. The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in The Hague did issue to the President of the Tribunal, Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, Louise Arbour, and the Deputy Prosecutor, Graham Blewitt, as well as to their nine associates, the visas to participate in the said symposium.

It is a matter of the discretion of these ladies and gentlemen whether they will use the approved visas or not and what public statements they will make, but they cannot claim that they have not been given Yugoslav visas.

As far as cooperation with The Hague Tribunal is concerned, the official Yugoslav positions have been presented in the letter of the Federal Minister of Justice, Zoran Knezevic, to the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, Louise Arbour, and they are of a principled nature, since what is involved in Kosovo and Metohija is the legitimate right and activity of the State to suppress terrorism and not a war conflict.

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Agenda item 163
Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone

Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/454) on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information.

2. The Advisory Committee notes that the Security Council, by its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, established UNOMSIL for an initial period of six months, that is, until 13 January 1999.

3. The Advisory Committee recalls that prior to the establishment of UNOMSIL, regular budget appropriations had been used for financing of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone. The Committee was informed that for the year 1998, an amount of $889,100 gross ($827,800 net) had been appropriated by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 52/221 of 22 December 1997. From this appropriation, estimated expenditures for the period from 1 January to 12 July 1998 as at 30 October 1998 amounted to $659,100 gross ($588,600 net), resulting in a projected unencumbered balance of $230,000 gross ($239,200 net). The Committee notes that this amount is separate from the amounts requested for the financing of UNOMSIL.

4. The Advisory Committee recalls that the Security Council, by its resolution 1162 (1998) of 17 April 1998, decided to deploy up to 10 military liaison officers and security advisory personnel to Sierra Leone for a three-month period, beginning 17 April 1998, under the authority of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General. The financing for these personnel was from the Working Capital Fund under the terms of General Assembly resolution 52/223 of 22 December 1997 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1998–1999. On 19 May 1998, the Committee concurred in a request to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $711,800 gross ($699,000 net). Under paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 52/223, the Secretary-General authorized further commitments of $540,700 gross ($521,200 net). Thus, the total commitment authority for this purpose amounted to $1,252,500 gross ($1,220,200 net). From this amount, expenditures for the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 are estimated at $783,700 gross ($768,100 net), leaving an estimated unutilized balance of $468,800 gross ($452,100 net) (see A/53/454, annex I, column 3).

5. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the report of the Secretary-General, in order to meet the cost of the most immediate and essential start-up requirements relating to the establishment and operation of UNOMSIL, the Advisory Committee had concurred in the Secretary-General's request

98-34405 (E) 111198

to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $10,624,200 gross ($10,409,500 net) for a four-month period from 13 July to 13 November 1998 (see annex below). The Advisory Committee was informed that, based on preliminary data as at 30 September 1998, expenditure in an amount of $1,440,900 had been accounted for from the total commitment authority of $10,624,200 gross ($10,409,500 net).

6. The report of the Secretary-General contains the proposed budget for the establishment and operation of UNOMSIL for the 12-month period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, amounting to $24,323,500 gross ($23,472,800 net), inclusive of $783,700 gross ($768,100 net) related to the deployment of military liaison officers and security advisory personnel for the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 as mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

7. The Advisory Committee notes from annex I to the report of the Secretary-General that of the total estimated cost of $24,323,500 gross ($23,472,800 net), an amount of $783,700 gross ($768,100 net) relates to the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998 (annex I, column 3), while $14,084,900 gross ($13,692,900 net) is estimated for the mandate period from 13 July 1998 to 13 January 1999 (annex I, column 6). As indicated in annex I, column 7, an amount of $9,454,900 gross ($9,011,800 net) has been estimated for the maintenance of UNOMSIL for the period from 14 January 1999 to 30 June 1999, which is equivalent to a monthly rate of $1,688,375 gross ($1,609,250 net).

8. The resource requirements proposed in the Secretary-General's report are based on the phased deployment of 188 military and civilian personnel, consisting of 85 military observers inclusive of a 15-person medical unit, 5 civilian police advisers, 50 international civilian personnel (23 Professional, 18 Field Service and 9 General Service staff) and 48 locally recruited staff.

9. As indicated in paragraph 8 of the report, the 15-person medical unit and most of the support staff were successfully deployed in August 1998. Annex V to the report reflects the deployment schedule for military and civilian personnel for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999. However, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in the light of paragraphs 13 and 52 of the report of the Secretary-General of 16 October 1998 to the Security Council (S/1998/960), implementation of the second and third phases of deployment of military observers had been delayed, resulting in cost reductions totalling $241,500 under military personnel costs. The Committee was also informed that, based on revised information provided by the Board of Auditors, provision under audit services could be reduced by $4,700.

10. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 16 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/454) that, as at 28 September 1998, a voluntary contribution in the amount of $832,150 had been received for the purposes outlined in paragraph 15 of the report. On enquiry, the Committee was informed that the contribution had not been utilized to date.

11. As indicated in paragraph 17 of the report, a status of mission Agreement was signed between the Government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations on 29 July 1998. The Advisory Committee was informed that so far the Government was not able to provide any contribution in the form of premises; the Mission had previously been sharing premises with other United Nations agencies but had subsequently moved to separate rented premises.

12. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 19 of the report that some 49 per cent of the total budget for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 is based on costs and ratios contained in the standard cost and ratio manual, while the remaining 51 per cent has been prepared on mission-specific costs and ratios.

13. Information on non-recurrent requirements is provided in section B of annex II to the report. The Advisory Committee was informed that, in general, amounts indicated in annex II, section B, column 6, under the heading "total cost" are inclusive of the current inventory items that have already been acquired by the Mission. Thus, the requirements of $142,800 for the acquisition of 84 computers, as shown in column 4 of the annex under the heading "total number of additional units", was inclusive of the 37 computers shown in column 1 under the heading "current inventory". The Committee was informed that where the current inventory (column 1) exceeds the total number of additional units (column 4) it is reflective of shipments received by the Mission from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

14. The Advisory Committee was given a breakdown of the distribution of the 84 personal computers and was informed that 8 computer units would be held in reserve. The Committee recommends that, as far as possible, use should be made from within in-house assets available at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for data processing, communications and other equipment needs.

15. With regard to air operations, the Advisory Committee notes from annex II, section C, item 6 (para. 22), that a B-200 aircraft was deployed to the mission area effective 20 July 1998 and an MI-8 helicopter was deployed effective 20

September 1998. The Committee recommends that flight hours for the aircraft and related costs be kept under review so as to obtain the maximum benefit for the Mission.

16. The Advisory Committee notes from annex II, section C, paragraph 12, that an amount of $327,600 has been estimated for additional travel costs for various survey teams to the mission area. The Committee believes that travel of some of these personnel could be combined so as to effectively achieve savings without affecting efficiency.

17. With regard to the action to be taken by the General Assembly, based on its comments and observations in paragraphs 12 to 15 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Assembly establish a special account for UNOMSIL for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure incurred in respect of the Mission, and appropriate and assess an amount of $22 million gross for the period from 13 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of the amount of $783,700 gross ($768,100 net) relating to the period from 17 April to 12 July 1998, subject to the decision of the Security Council on the extension of the mandate of UNOMSIL beyond 13 January 1999.

Annex

Letter dated 13 August 1998 from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Secretary-General

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the Controller's letter of 30 July 1998, requesting the concurrence of the Committee to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $10,624,200 gross ($10,409,500 net) for the establishment and operation of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) for the period from 13 July to 13 November 1998, in order to meet the immediate and essential start-up requirements of the Mission.

The Committee notes that the request is being made in connection with Security Council resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, by which the Council decided, *inter alia*, to establish UNOMSIL for an initial period of six months, until 13 January 1999, to carry out the mandate indicated therein. The request for commitment authority is being sought in accordance with section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of peacekeeping operations.

The Advisory Committee authorizes you to enter into commitments in an amount not to exceed $10,624,200 gross ($10,409,500 net), in order to cover the immediate start-up requirements of UNOMSIL for the period from 13 July to 13 November 1998, pending the presentation to and consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session of the detailed report on the financing of UNOMSIL.

(*Signed*) C. S. M. **Mselle**
Chairman

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Fifty-third session
Agenda items 30 and 112

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Results-based budgeting

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee undertook a preliminary consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/53/500 and Add.1), during which it met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. The Advisory Committee recalls that, in paragraph 30 (b) of its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999[1] it had indicated that the idea of "results-based budgeting", as put forward in paragraphs 45 and 46 of the report of the Secretary-General on renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform (A/51/950), needed to be followed up with a detailed report that would include an explanation and justification of the proposed change, and of the new methodology to be used, as well as a mock-up of such a budget. The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/12 B of 19 December 1997, endorsed that recommendation.

3. For the Advisory Committee to complete its work, it will require an expanded treatment of prototype sections. It believes that the best way to carry out the necessary analysis would be "side by side" with the proposed programme budget in its current format. The Committee notes that, in paragraph 41 of the Secretary-General's report (A/53/500), it is recommended that the General Assembly endorse the proposal that in addition to presenting the full programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 in the current format, the Secretary-General should also present fascicles for three budget sections utilizing the proposed format for results-based budgeting.

4. The Advisory Committee will undertake a thorough analysis of the Secretary-General's proposals for results-based budgeting when it considers the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for 2000–2001 during its spring session in 1999, and will submit its recommendations on results-based budgeting to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session. For this purpose, the Committee recommends that the Secretary-General present, as indicated above, the full proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 in the current format, but that he expand his submission of prototype fascicles, utilizing a results-based budgeting format, to more complex budget areas such as political affairs, international cooperation for development, a regional commission and common support services.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/52/7).

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Agenda item 44
The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Letter dated 10 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As Acting President of the Central American Integration System, I have the honour to attach the Declaration of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Central American Presidents, held in the Republic of El Salvador on Monday, 9 November 1998 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Hugo **Noé-Pino**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Joint Declaration of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Central American Presidents, adopted in Comalapa, El Salvador on 9 November 1998

We, the Central American Presidents, are in mourning. We are living through one of the most profound human, social, environmental and economic tragedies in our history, as a result of the devastating effects of Hurricane Mitch.

We, the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, on behalf of the President, are therefore holding this Extraordinary Meeting at the El Salvador International Airport on 9 November 1998 to take joint decisions to cope with the disasters caused by the hurricane in this region.

Our first words are to express our consternation at the loss of thousands of human lives, bringing so much pain and suffering to the Central American family. A spirit of solidarity unites us, especially with the two most seriously affected countries, namely, Honduras – which has felt the impact throughout its territory – and Nicaragua.

The dimensions of this tragedy are threatening the region's future. We Central Americans stand united before our peoples and the world in facing the magnitude of the disaster.

Central America has been making a concerted effort to consolidate democracy and sustainable development in order to improve the quality of the lives of all its inhabitants.

The major advances we have made in the region indicate that the development model we have been following is appropriate and will ensure the healthy, sustained growth of our economies.

However, the impact of the disasters caused by Hurricane Mitch will require the region to make a concerted and extraordinary effort to preserve the progress already achieved and increase the pace of our economic and social development.

We draw attention to the fact that the devastating effects of this natural phenomenon on the region have varied in intensity from country to country, and we therefore consider that cooperation should be given in direct proportion to the reconstruction and development needs of each country.

Central America is making enormous efforts to meet the people's most basic needs during this first phase of the emergency, and we thank the international community for its solidarity, understanding and support.

It is essential to proceed immediately to an evaluation of the human, economic, social and environmental impact, which would include a study of how to rebuild the physical infrastructure and rehabilitate the production apparatus.

We call on the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, on an urgent basis, to work with the countries of the region on elaborating a Central American Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan, with the cooperation of the Latin American Programme on Competitiveness and Sustainable Development of the Central American Institute for Business Administration, financed by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, with the participation of the Central American Integration System. The

magnitude of the disaster exceeds Central America's capacity to deal with the crisis, and it will need large-scale multinational support beyond the emergency stage.

We also call for the international community's solidarity in convening an Emergency Regional Advisory Group to provide Central America with the financial resources it needs to implement this Plan, in accordance with the damage suffered by each country. This Group would include the highest officials of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Group of Seven, the European Union and the United Nations.

The economic impact of the disaster and the resource requirements for reconstruction will also entail, besides the management of debt cancellation for Honduras and Nicaragua, which all Central Americans support, an extraordinary contribution from the international community so that we may obtain fresh resources.

Under these circumstances, Central America also needs the international community's support in the form of open access of all our export products to their markets, as a contribution to economic recovery and job creation. The commitment of the United States of America to negotiate a free trade agreement with Central America and an immediate expansion of the benefits of the Caribbean Basin Initiative to bring it to the same level as the North American Free Trade Agreement are essential. We also call on the European Union to eliminate tariffs and duties that restrict the import of agricultural and industrial exports from Central America.

This disastrous situation has caused an interruption of intraregional trade and will require urgent measures to reactivate it, since such trade has strategic priority for the Central American countries, in view of its great importance to our economies; we therefore commit ourselves to the task of immediately rebuilding the road infrastructure which unites us.

We also appeal to the international community for understanding in respect of the granting of a general amnesty to undocumented Central American immigrants currently residing in a number of countries so as to prevent their deportation, which would greatly aggravate the present situation in our countries.

We instruct the councils of sectoral ministers to confront the grave problems arising from the disaster by working together, especially in the areas of health, agriculture, environment and the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure.

We also instruct our Governors with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration to proceed immediately to promote the following actions:

- To make a significant donation to the Central American countries for the rebuilding of the road network which unites Central America;
- To reprogramme the available amounts to meet the current needs of our countries;
- To adopt streamlined, flexible policies for approving new credits for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Central America and devise arrangements for obtaining additional resources to be allocated in proportion to the damage suffered by each country;
- To take the necessary steps for the immediate issue of bonds, the proceeds of which would be used to fund the Central American Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan, with the backing of the international financial institutions and friendly countries;
- To consider the possibility of declaring a moratorium on all the debts of the most seriously affected countries, where possible.

The twentieth summit meeting of the Presidents was to be devoted to the Central American region's vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change. Since that meeting has been postponed because of the emergency, we instruct the competent authorities to continue the work they have been doing on this matter. There is a need to devise mechanisms for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, with the full participation of the communities involved.

Even as we address the most urgent humanitarian problems in the affected population, we must also adopt a medium- and long-term strategy to bring about the reconstruction of Central America as a stronger and more modern region, one that offers more and better opportunities for trade and investment. The Central American people will be the beneficiaries of this new stage in the integration process which we are promoting.

In these difficult times, we share with our peoples a message of encouragement and hope, trusting that through our own efforts and sacrifices, together with the generous support of the international community, Central America will emerge strengthened in its desire for integration, solidarity and development.

We, the Presidents of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala acknowledge the initiative of the President of El Salvador to convene this meeting in his country, and we express our thanks for the hospitality we have received, which contributed to the success of the meeting.

Miguel Ángel **Rodríguez Echeverría**
President of the Republic of Costa Rica

Armando **Calderón Sol**
President of the Republic of El Salvador

Carlos R. **Flores F.**
President of the Republic of Honduras

Arnoldo **Alemán Lacayo**
President of the Republic of Nicaragua

Eduardo **Stein Barillas**
Minister for Foreign Affairs
representing the President of the Republic of Guatemala

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 110 (c)
Human rights questions: Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 52/137 of 12 December 1997, entitled "Situation of human rights in Myanmar", in which the Assembly requested me to continue my discussions with the Government of Myanmar in order to assist in the implementation of that resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-third session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fourth session.

2. As I have indicated in previous reports, I consider the role entrusted to me by the General Assembly, and reaffirmed by the Commission on Human Rights, as being essentially one of good offices, in contrast to the fact-finding mandate assigned by the Commission to the Special Rapporteur.

3. Member States will be aware from my report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-fourth session (E/CN.4/1998/163) of the visit to Myanmar, as my Special Envoy, of Mr. Alvaro de Soto, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, which took place from 20 to 23 January 1998. During his visit, he held talks with the Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) and Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar, Senior General Than Shwe; Secretary-1 of the SPDC, Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt; and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, U Ohn Gyaw. He also held discussions with the National League for Democracy (NLD), including its General Secretary, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and the National Unity Party (NUP).

4. In view of developments in Myanmar in July 1998, I wrote to Senior General Than Shwe on 7 August 1998 to convey to him my wish to send a special emissary, Tan Sri Razali Ismail, who was President of the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, to discuss matters of mutual concern at Yangon. In his reply of 9 August 1998, Senior General Than Shwe considered that the time was not appropriate for this visit to take place. Subsequently, in a meeting with Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw on the sidelines of the Non-Aligned Summit Meeting at Durban on 4 September 1998, I recommended more constant dialogue between the SPDC and the NLD, and I again proposed the visit of Tan Sri Razali. However, the Foreign Minister indicated that such a visit was not urgent given the progress being made to resolve the situation that had prompted my request in July 1998.

5. On 25 September 1998, Mr. de Soto met Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw at United Nations Headquarters in New York. During this meeting, in response to a proposal made in July, the Foreign Minister conveyed to Mr. de Soto his Government's willingness to receive him at Yangon as my Special Envoy. Accordingly, he visited Yangon from 27 to 30 October 1998. During his visit, Mr. de Soto held

98-34562 (E) 111198

consultations with Secretary-1 of the SPDC, Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt; Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw; and Brigadier-General David Abel, Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister. He also held discussions with the NLD, including its General Secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

II. Discussions with the Government of Myanmar

6. In the course of his two visits to Yangon and at his meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in New York, my Special Envoy discussed with his interlocutors a range of issues that have repeatedly been raised by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Commission in their annual resolutions, in particular progress towards the restoration of democracy in the light of the results of the 1990 elections; the opening of a substantive dialogue with political parties, particularly the NLD and its General Secretary, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and with representatives of the national races; restrictions on the functioning of the NLD and other political parties; and the situation of human rights and in this connection the need for the Special Rapporteur to visit Myanmar.

7. During his meetings with government officials, my Special Envoy stressed my desire to assist in bridging the differences that separate Myanmar from the international community and the consequent importance of addressing the concerns raised in the General Assembly. In particular, my Envoy encouraged the Government to open a genuine dialogue with the NLD as the party that had won the majority of votes and the overwhelming number of seats at the 1990 elections, and suggested that the dialogue which according to the Government it was holding with the national races should be intensified and made more transparent. My Envoy also suggested that since the Government was intent on promoting an inclusive approach towards the armed insurgent groups, some of whom had been fighting the central Government since independence, it should also adopt a similarly inclusive approach in the case of the NLD. In conclusion, my Envoy urged the Government to give visible signals that it was indeed moving towards democracy and a multiparty system, its declared goal.

8. My Envoy pointed out that the Secretary-General's mandate, being one of discreet good offices, did not include detailed reporting on the factual situation regarding human rights in Myanmar since that responsibility rested with the Special Rapporteur designated by the Commission of Human Rights for that purpose. My Envoy's visits should therefore not be considered a substitute for those of the Special Rapporteur, who if allowed to enter Myanmar would be able to observe the situation in the country at first hand and report on it without having to rely largely on outside sources for his information and also taking into account the Government's views.

9. Following my Special Envoy's visit in February 1998, I wrote to the Chairman of the SPDC, requesting the Government to consider taking concrete steps of the kind suggested by Mr. de Soto, such as the renewal of a dialogue with the NLD, the amendment of laws restricting political rights and freedoms, the release of persons in detention or imprisoned for politically related offences and the setting of a date for a visit by the Special Rapporteur. In response, the Government, without addressing my suggestions, informed me that it would continue to move forward "in a systematic way towards [the] goal of a peaceful, prosperous, modern and developed State with a multi-party democratic system and a market-oriented economy".

10. On the question of opening a substantive dialogue with political parties, in particular the NLD and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Government maintained that the negative approach of the NLD, and Aung San Suu Kyi in particular, towards the Government's actions made it difficult to establish contacts with that political party. The Government, however, drew attention to the meeting between Secretary-1 of the SPDC and U Aung Shwe, Chairman of the NLD, which had taken place on 18 August 1998, which it considered fruitful and which it had expected to be the first of a series of confidence-building talks between the Government and the NLD. However, this had not materialized because of the NLD's call, on 21 August 1998, for the convening of the national parliament, which the Government considered highly confrontational and potentially destabilizing, especially with the subsequent establishment on 17 September 1998 at the initiative of the NLD of the "Committee Representing the People's Parliament Elected by the 1990 Multiparty Democratic General Elections". The Government reiterated that it was not opposed to a dialogue with the NLD provided that there was a change in attitude on the part of the NLD and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

11. With regard to the detention of several hundred members of parliament and other NLD members, the Government explained that the attempt to convene the parliament had forced it to take preventive action, but that they were being released gradually and would be released immediately if the NLD renounced its call for the parliament to assemble.

12. On the issue of the freedom of political parties, the Government stated that the prevalence of peace and stability throughout the country was a prerequisite for democratization, as was progress towards development. It pointed out that the NLD, in cooperation with some international actors, had tried to undermine the achievements of the Government and had attempted to incite unrest among the population with the objective of assuming power and that the Government could not tolerate such activities, which taken to the extreme might result in bloodshed.

13. As for the curtailment of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's freedom of movement, the Government replied that her call for a boycott of investment and tourism and her support of sanctions had rendered her widely unpopular, and that the decision to restrict her movements had stemmed out of concerns for her own safety.

14. On the situation of the national races, the Government declared that its priority was to achieve "national reconsolidation" by bringing all the armed ethnic groups "into the legal fold". To date 17 armed groups had done so, and the Constitution being drafted, which would give important powers to the States, Divisions and self-autonomous areas and zones, would adequately reflect their views.

15. Regarding the visit of the Special Rapporteur, the Government reiterated that he would be invited to visit at an opportune time.

16. The NLD, for its part, reported an overall deterioration of the situation in the country, with continued and widespread harassment against its members and supporters, including forced resignations from the party, arbitrary arrests, torture, suppression of freedom of expression and association, and severe and enforced restrictions on movement, as well as on other normal political activities. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, although not required any longer to inform the authorities about her movements, was prevented from leaving Yangon and meeting NLD members in the provinces. In addition, the general population were being denied the right to education and economic development, while forced relocation and labour continued in Myanmar on a large scale, particularly in the ethnic minority areas.

17. The NLD leadership considered that the meeting between its Chairman and Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt in August 1998 had not amounted to the beginning of a dialogue, and that at any rate the composition of the delegation that would represent the NLD at such talks should be a matter to be decided by the Central Executive Committee and was not for the SPDC to dictate.

18. Regarding the party's call in June 1998 for the convening of parliament – the NLD stated that it was its responsibility, eight years after the failure of the People's Parliament (*Pyithu Hluttaaw*) elected in 1990 to convene – to implement the will of the people and that its aim was neither confrontation nor an attempt to assume power but to accelerate the opening of a meaningful dialogue with the Government. The "Committee Representing the People's Parliament Elected by the 1990 Multiparty Democratic General Elections" had been empowered by 251 members of parliament, out of a total of 459 elected members still alive, to act on their behalf in view of their inability to meet due to their arrest, imprisonment or restrictions on their freedom of movement.

III. Observations

19. I must register my disappointment at my inability to report genuine, substantive progress on the part of the Myanmar Government in addressing the appeals to it in repeated General Assembly resolutions, notwithstanding my efforts. I am concerned at the deterioration in the situation and the tensions that have arisen. I believe such efforts should be intensified in the coming months.

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Fifty-third session
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QUESTION OF CYPRUS
CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL
ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN
ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 10 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 9 November 1998, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 9 November 1998 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statements made by the Greek Cypriot representative to the Third Committee of the General Assembly on 13, 19, 22 and 27 October 1998, under agenda items 101, "Crime prevention and criminal justice", 102, "International drug control", 103, "Advancement of women", 104, "Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women", 106, "Promotion and protection of the rights of children" and 108. "Elimination of Racism and racial discrimination", respectively. These statements contain allegations that grossly distort the realities of Cyprus and demonstrate yet again that the Greek Cypriot side is more interested in political posturing than in assisting in efforts to build confidence between the two sides. Since the Turkish Cypriot side is being denied its right of say in the said Committee, I am compelled to respond to these allegations in writing.

The Greek Cypriot representative, in a vain attempt to absolve the Greek Cypriot side from the responsibility of creating and perpetuating the conflict in the island, once again depicts Northern Cyprus as "occupied areas". I wish to remind the Greek Cypriot representative that the only occupation in Cyprus is the 35-year-old usurpation and continued occupation by the Greek Cypriot side of the seat of government of the bi-national Republic of Cyprus established under the 1960 Treaties.

Much to the contrary of the impression being given by the Greek Cypriot representative, the Cyprus question has not come about as a result of the Turkish intervention of 1974, which was fully legal and legitimate under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, but by the Greek Cypriot conspiracy and overt acts of violence during the period 1963-1974 aimed at converting the bi-national partnership state of Cyprus into a Greek Cypriot entity. This is admitted by the Greek Cypriot leader, Mr. Glafkos Clerides, in his memoirs, entitled Cyprus: My Deposition, in the following words: "... the Greek Cypriot preoccupation was that Cyprus should be a Greek Cypriot state, with a protected Turkish Cypriot minority" (vol. 3, p. 105).

It is not surprising that the Greek Cypriot representative refers to a report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/53/18) that contains observations based on the one-sided information provided by the Greek Cypriot side through the fourteenth periodic report it has submitted in the name of "Cyprus" (document CERD/C/299/Add.19). Our views on that report have been communicated to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/53/11) and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the Greek Cypriot representative's complaints over his side's "inability" to implement international instruments is hypocrisy par excellence since the historical record shows clearly that during the period 1963-1974, even the most fundamental rights of the Turkish Cypriot people, including their right to life, liberty and security, were grossly and systematically violated. The periodic reports of the Secretary-General and of the international press provide ample graphic evidence of a systematic campaign

of ethnic cleansing directed against the Turkish Cypriot people during that period.

Concerning the so-called "enclaved" Greek Cypriots, it is noteworthy that the term "enclaves" was first used in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General to describe the areas into which Turkish Cypriots had been forced by the Greek Cypriot side during the period 1963-1974. It should be recalled that the Secretary-General at the time had described the living conditions in these enclaves as a "veritable siege" (see S/5950 of 10 September 1964). The Greek Cypriot propaganda machine has been trying to utilize that term with a view to exploiting the presence of several hundred Greek Cypriots living in Northern Cyprus. The fact is that there have been no "enclaved" people in Cyprus since the liberation of the Turkish Cypriots by Turkey in 1974.

As regards allegations of criminal activity, reports by authoritative sources and international press coverage of the area leaves no room for doubt as to which part of Cyprus serves as a centre for money laundering, drug trafficking, arms smuggling and other illicit activity. In this context, the 1998 International Narcotic Control Strategy report entitled "Money laundering and financial crimes: country reports", released by the United States State Department, is particularly noteworthy.

In the face of the overwhelming evidence of rampant illegality in South Cyprus, the Greek Cypriot administration would do well to concentrate its efforts on cleaning its own house rather than directing false accusations at others. Relevant in this context are the widespread cases of torture and police brutality by the Greek Cypriot police, which have called into question the whole criminal justice system in the South. A case in point is the public inquiry undertaken by Mr. Alecos Markides, the Greek Cypriot Attorney-General, in the wake of television footage depicting police violence against Nigerian refugees who have been detained in South Cyprus since June 1998. The Greek Cypriot daily Cyprus Mail of 28 October 1998 reported that "television footage of the scene showed members of MMAD (rapid reaction force) dressed in riot-gear viciously kicking, stomping and clubbing the African men, after using tear-gas on them to quell a cell-block riot". Given the gravity of the situation, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has assigned lawyer Hugh Massey to the case, who has stated that the Greek Cypriot administration is violating international law by denying schooling and recreation to children of the African refugees in police detention, and is not conforming to international human rights standards governing detention. "Certainly, the standards of detention of the juveniles is not in accordance with international standards - the Beijing rules regarding juveniles and the Convention on the Rights of the Child", Mr. Massey said. He further noted that "some of the applicable standards of international law are not being adhered to ... They are not allowed freedom of movement. Visits have been restricted ... I have also received a report that even a lawyer who wanted to visit was also denied access. If that report is true, it is unacceptable". (Cyprus Mail, 4 November 1998). Meanwhile, Amnesty International is also looking into the matter, and has been reported that the Greek Cypriot violation of human rights will be included in Amnesty International's next report (Greek Cypriot daily Haravgi, 4 November 1998).

When judged against this background of past and current violations of human rights by the Greek Cypriot administration, the unfounded allegations levelled by the Greek Cypriot side at international forums clearly appear as an attempt to gloss over their own criminal record in this respect. If the Greek Cypriot side is genuinely interested in reconciliation it should abate its campaign of international propaganda aimed at defaming Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, for unless that happens there will be no room for promoting confidence between the two states on the island.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Revised estimates for 1998 and estimates for 1999

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered advance drafts of the reports of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates for 1998 (A/C.5/53/14) and the financing for 1999 (A/C.5/53/15) of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994. During its consideration of the matter, the Committee met with the Prosecutor and the Registrar of the Tribunal and with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. By its resolution 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, the Security Council, acting under chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to establish a third Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and towards that end, amended articles 10, 11 and 12 of the statute of the Tribunal covering its organization, the composition of its Chambers and the qualifications and election of judges.

3. The Security Council also decided that as an exceptional measure to enable the third Trial Chamber to begin to function at the earliest possible date and without prejudice to article 12, paragraph 5, of the statute, three newly elected judges, designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the Tribunal, should commence their term of office as soon as possible following the elections. The Committee notes that the elections were held in November 1998.

II. Revised estimates for 1998

4. By its resolution 52/218 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly appropriated to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda a total amount of $56,736,300 gross ($50,879,100 net) for the

98-34637 (E) 181198

period from 1 January to 31 December 1998. The most recent projection of expenditure is $52,297,900 gross (see A/C.5/53/14, sect. III, and annex V below). The report on revised estimates for 1998 first projects expenditure on the basis of data available to the end of June 1998. This projection is again revised in section III of the document. In future, this approach should be avoided as it is somewhat confusing.

5. With regard to staff resources, the initial appropriation authorized 582 posts; 34 additional posts are requested for 1998 (A/C.5/53/14, table 2). The additional posts are distributed as follows: 6 for the Chambers, 10 for the Office of the Prosecutor and 18 for the Registry. The Advisory Committee was informed, however, that it was not expected that those posts would be occupied until at least 1 January 1999. This factor has been taken into account in the revised estimates for 1998.

6. By its letter of 8 May 1998, the Advisory Committee concurred with the request of the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $1,464,600 gross ($1,350,500 net) in 1998 for activities called for by the Security Council in its resolution 1165 (1998) on the understanding that the resources would be utilized on an as-needed basis.

7. The Advisory Committee notes that vacancy rates for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda have been very high for 1998. In the Professional category they range from 42 per cent in January to 33.2 per cent in September. In the General Service category, the corresponding numbers are 26.5 and 22.8 per cent. The combined rate for both categories is 32.6 per cent in January 1998 and 26.9 per cent in September 1998. The rates projected for December 1998 are 14.3 and 10.2 per cent, with a combined rate of 11.9 per cent (see annex I below).

8. The Advisory Committee notes that as at September 1998, 164 posts were vacant as follows: 4 General Service posts in the Chambers, 47 posts in the Office of the Prosecutor (38 Professional and 9 General Service) and 113 posts in the Registry (42 Professional and 71 General Service). The Committee was informed that by December 1998, the number of posts projected to be vacant would be 73, as follows: 2 General Service posts in the Chambers, 29 posts in the Office of the Prosecutor (23 Professional and 6 General Service) and 42 posts in the Registry (12 Professional and 30 General Service) (see annex I below). On this basis it is assumed that a total of 97 posts would be filled between September and December 1998. The experience of the Committee leads it to doubt the capacity of the Tribunal to reduce by 56 per cent the vacancy situation between September and December 1998.

9. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee confirmed that an estimated 543 staff are expected to be on board as of December 1998. The Committee was also informed that under the revised estimates for 1998, the size of the Personnel Section remains the same as in the 1998 original appropriation, i.e., 13 posts, comprising 1 P-5, 3 P-3s, 1 P-2, 1 General Service (Principal level), 3 General Service (Other level) and 4 local level posts. The Committee notes that of the five Professional posts, one is for a recruitment officer at the P-3 level (see A/C.5/53/15, annex IV, para. 94). The Committee was informed that the United Nations Secretariat has agreed to send a team of three recruitment officers to Arusha for a short time to provide additional support. The Committee questions the time it has taken for this assistance to be provided. The Registrar informed the Committee that in June 1998, new arrangements were agreed to with the Department of Management to expedite the recruitment process. The Committee stresses the importance that the Office of the Prosecutor act quickly in selecting candidates. In view of the fact that the Prosecutor is stationed at The Hague and the Deputy Prosecutor is stationed at Kigali, there is a need to streamline considerably the clearing process for candidates for the Office of the Prosecutor.

10. The Advisory Committee was informed that the projected expenditure for 1998 was based on data available at 30 June 1998. For staff costs, the most recent accounting data were not available. The Committee is concerned at the time it has taken to enter expenditure data from the field into the main expenditure record. It notes that the international payroll continues to be handled from New York while the local staff payroll is handled in Arusha.

11. The Advisory Committee notes that the commitment authority for the third Trial Chamber not exceeding $1,464,600 million authorized by the Committee did not lead to additional expenditure. The Chamber is to start operating effective 1 January 1999.

12. The Advisory Committee also notes that because of the delay and the high vacancy rate at the Tribunal, projected expenditure to the end of the year shows a reduction in requirements of $4.34 million gross.

The Chambers

13. The Advisory Committee notes that the posts for the third Chamber (3 P-2 and 3 General Service posts) have not been filled as a result of the postponement of the election of

Judges, which took place only on 3 November. The expenditure indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates for 1998 (A/C.5/53/14, paras. 9–12) will not be required.

14. For 1998, out of an initial appropriation of $2.2 million gross, an expenditure of $1.8 million gross is projected.

Office of the Prosecutor

15. The 1998 projected expenditure for the Office of the Prosecutor is $14,064,300 net ($15,699,500 gross) against an initial appropriation of $16,308,400 gross ($14,091,100 net). Under the revised 1998 estimates, there is a total of 138 (initially 130) Professional posts, including 14 extrabudgetary, and 23 General Service and Local level posts (see A/C.5/52/14, table 6, and annex II below). Of the total, five Professional and two General Service posts are at The Hague, for the Office of Prosecutor, the Appeals Unit and the Legal Advisory Group. Under the revised estimates, eight Professional and two General Service posts are for the third Trial Chamber.

16. The Advisory Committee expresses concern at the high vacancy rate in the Office of the Prosecutor. It was informed that the posts of Chief of Investigation (vacant since January 1998) and the Chief of Prosecution have remained vacant for a long time.

17. The Advisory Committee notes that two additional trial teams have been requested for the third Chamber as follows: two P-5 posts for senior trial attorneys, two P-4 co-counsels, two P-3 trial attorneys, two P-2 case managers and two General Service trial assistants. However, the Committee was informed that the third Chamber would not start operating until 1 January 1999. Under the circumstances, the Committee recommends approval of these posts, but from 1 January 1999 only (see para. 19 below).

18. The Advisory Committee notes that a total of 90 investigations are projected for 1998 and 1999 (see A/C.5/53/14, annex II,and A/C.5/53/15, para. 41). The Committee was informed that that number referred to targeted individuals rather than events. With regard to trials, the Committee notes that six trials were envisaged in the initial estimates and that five trials are projected for 1998. For 1999, six trials are projected. The Committee understands that the number of cases actually tried depends on a number of factors, including the duration of each trial and the complexity of the case.

The Registry

19. As indicated in paragraph 17 above, the 18 posts for the third Chamber will not be required till 1 January 1999. As in other cases above, they have been taken into account in the calculation of the vacancy rates used for the most recent projection of expenditure for the Registry.

20. The Advisory Committee notes that the projected expenditure for supplies and materials has increased from an initial appropriation of $988,100 to $1,440,500 (see annex V below). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the increase was due to the following main factors: additional expenditure was projected for vehicle fuel; while the original estimates were based on an average of 1,500 km per vehicle per month, the new estimate was based on 2,500 km per vehicle per month; the Tribunal has 160 vehicles divided between Arusha and Kigali; an increase in fuel for generators is projected because of more use of generators owing to frequent power shortages in Arusha; medical supplies, in particular for detainees, have increased as a result of a number of detainees being in poor health; and more security and safety supplies and anticipated supplies for additional space will be required.

21. The Advisory Committee notes that the construction of the third courtroom, alterations of the second one and alterations of the third and fourth floors for occupation by the Judicial and Legal Services Division and the three new trial Judges are planned to be completed by 31 December 1998 (see A/C.5/53/15, para. 18).

22. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that in the original appropriation for 1998, an amount of $1,367,600 was allocated for rental and maintenance of premises. However, in the context of the analysis of expenditure trends indicated in the report on revised estimates for 1998 (A/C.5/53/14, sect. III), the total expenditure for rental and maintenance of premises in 1998 is projected at $1,036,300.

23. With regard to the request for six hard-body vehicles, the Advisory Committee recalled that an amount of $411,000 was indicated in the 1997 performance report for such vehicles. The Committee notes that the vehicles have not yet been purchased. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the delays in the procurement of hard-body vehicles relate to the time required for a market survey of this highly specialized field. The Committee notes that the amount of

$820,100 requested for the vehicles is based on quotations received from vendors and includes transportation costs (see A/C.5/53/14, para 22 (d)).

24. As indicated in the summary of the report (A/C.5/53/14), the General Assembly is requested to approve a revised staffing table providing for 34 additional posts and a revised appropriation of $52,297,900 gross ($48,043,400 net), which represents a reduction in requirements of $4,340,700 gross ($2,835,700 net). Bearing in mind paragraphs 5, 13, 17 and 19 above, the Advisory Committee recommends approval of the Secretary-General's revised estimates for 1998.

III. Estimates for 1999

25. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on 1999 resource requirements for the Tribunal (A/C.5/53/15, para. 8), the estimates for 1999 amount to $80.6 million gross, an increase of $22.2 million gross, or 43.6 per cent, over the 1998 initial appropriation of $56.7 million gross. However, this increase is based on the initial estimates. If the most recent projection of expenditure for 1998 is taken as the base, the increase becomes $28.3 million, or 54.1 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the most recent projection of expenditure for 1998 does not include the full effect of the additional expenditure for the third Chamber and the related cost of 34 additional staff (see para. 11 above).

26. The number of proposed temporary posts for 1999 is 838, an increase of 256 posts, including 34 requested in the context of the revised estimates. The distribution of the new posts is as follows: 76 for the Office of the Prosecutor and 193 for the Registry, including a transfer of 13 posts from the Chambers (see ibid., tables 5 and 6 and paras. 28 and 42). The number of reclassifications proposed for 1999 is nine (1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 5 P-2s).

27. The Advisory Committee notes that factors affecting the budget are the additional estimates in 1999 for the third Chamber, effective 1 January 1999, stepped-up investigations and the arrest and transfer of detainees as well as major enhancements envisaged for the delivery of support services, and the projected increase in the number of suspects in custody from 23 in 1997 to 40 in 1998 and to 54 in 1999. With regard to investigations however, the Committee notes that for 1999, the number of investigations planned is 90, which is the same number planned for 1998. For trial cases, five are indicated for 1998 and six for 1999. As mentioned above the five cases were tried by two Chambers. In connection with the number of suspects, the Committee notes that their increase will lead to the need for more holding cells at the detention centre.

The Chambers

28. With respect to workload indicators (see A/C.5/53/15, para. 27), the Advisory Committee was informed that four of the five cases expected to be tried in 1998 would be completed; a fifth case is expected to extend into 1999.

29. As indicated in paragraph 26 above and in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/53/15, annex IV, para. 1), 13 posts (7 P-2 and 6 General Service) have been transferred to the Registry.

30. The Advisory Committee welcomes the introduction of pre-trial court management (see ibid., para. 21), and trusts that the new procedure will assist in speeding up the prosecution of cases.

31. With regard to the emoluments of the judges, the Advisory Committee points out that they will depend on what action the General Assembly takes on the report of the Secretary-General on conditions of service and compensation for members of the International Court of Justice (A/C.5/53/11); the Committee has recently completed its consideration of that report and submitted its recommendations to the Assembly.

The Office of the Prosecutor

32. For 1999, the Office of Prosecutor is requesting a total of 66 new posts (53 Professional and 13 General Service). Their functional allocation is indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on requirements for 1999 (A/C.5/53/15, para. 42, table). The Advisory Committee notes that this number excludes 10 posts requested in the 1998 revised estimates.

33. As indicated in the report (ibid., annex IV, para. 2) and in annex II below, because of the distance separating the Prosecutor from the Deputy Prosecutor and the Registrar, five Professional and two General Service posts are situated at The Hague to provide effective coordination and communication with Arusha and Kigali.

34. The Advisory Committee notes that a new P-3 post is requested for a legal assistant to the Deputy Prosecutor (see ibid., para. 5). The Committee doubts the need for a P-3 legal assistant to review all legal materials emanating from the legal advisers and from the Court in Arusha as well as the

Court in The Hague and for making recommendations for action to the Deputy Prosecutor. The Committee points out that there is already a complement of five Professionals with legal background who should undertake the work to be assigned to the new P-3 post. As shown in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 16), two legal advisers are already at The Hague for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda supporting the Prosecutor.

35. The Secretary-General proposes to increase the number of trial teams by another three (ibid., para. 9). For the Trial Section, the current staffing comprises four trial teams, each with four Professionals (a P-5 senior trial attorney, a P-4 co-counsel, a P-3 assistant trial attorney and a P-2 case manager) (see A/C.5/52/13, annex IV, para. 7). However, the Advisory Committee notes that the reference to six trial teams in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/53/15, annex IV, para. 8) takes into account the additional two trial teams proposed to be added in the context of the revised estimates. As indicated in paragraph 11 above, the third Chamber will become functional effective 1 January 1999, and the Committee has recommended that the number of teams be increased to six as from that date.

36. The Advisory Committee notes that with four trial teams in 1998, five cases will be tried. However, according to the estimates, it has been assumed that nine trial teams in 1999 (six trial and three preparatory teams) will prosecute six cases.

37. Under the circumstances, and taking into account the views expressed above concerning the optimum use of trial and investigation personnel, the Advisory Committee is of the view that a case has not been made to add more than two preparatory teams over and above the two additional teams already requested in the revised estimates for 1998. The Committee also points out that prosecution and preparatory personnel are often used interchangeably depending on the workload. Furthermore, the Committee doubts the necessity of all the trial attorneys being in court simultaneously during trial. Indeed, some of the trial attorneys could also perform preparatory work during periods when they are not in court. The Committee therefore recommends that eight trial teams be approved comprising the six trial teams proposed in the 1999 estimates and two preparatory teams. Accordingly, of the proposed new posts (see ibid., paras. 9–12), the Committee recommends approval of eight (2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 P-2).

38. The Advisory Committee notes that it is proposed to transfer the entire Trial Section from Kigali to Arusha (see A/C.5/53/15, para. 11).

39. The Advisory Committee also notes that the functions of prosecution legal advisers and investigation legal advisers have been grouped under one P-5 supervisor (see ibid., annex IV, paras. 13–20). The Committee welcomes this arrangement. For 1998, the number of posts assigned to both functions total 14 Professional (including 1 P-4 post funded from extrabudgetary resources) and 1 General Service post. Of the Professional posts, two are situated at The Hague (1 P-4 and 1 P-3). For 1999, a total of 22 Professional posts are proposed, including 7 new posts, and 1 P-4 redeployed from the Forensic Unit (there is also 1 P-4 funded from extrabudgetary resources); 4 General Service posts are proposed, including 1 new post (see annex II below).

40. The Advisory Committee has no objection to the redeployment of a P-4 post from the Forensic Unit, which has been disbanded (see ibid., para. 41), to the Prosecution Legal Advisers Unit (see ibid., para. 18).

41. An attempt is made to justify the request for six additional P-3 posts for the Investigations Legal Advisers Unit (ibid., paras. 19 and 20). The functions of the investigations legal advisers are explained in the report of the Secretary-General on 1998 resource requirements (A/C.5/52/13, annex IV, para. 8) and are reiterated in the report on 1999 requirements (A/C.5/53/15, annex IV, paras. 19 and 20). The Advisory Committee notes that currently this function is allocated nine P-4 posts.

42. The Advisory Committee notes that the investigations legal advisers eventually are transferred to a trial team to act as co-counsel to the trial attorneys (ibid.). It is stated that the nine legal advisers are currently assigned to nine cases that had reached different stages of completion on the way to trial. In time, they would be involved with selected aspects of the trials of the cases to which they were assigned and would join the respective trial teams as co-counsel in Arusha. The Committee is not persuaded by this argument. It points out that each trial team has a co-counsel. If any of the nine current legal advisers become co-counsels, then an equal number of lawyers should be available to perform the functions of legal advisers. Accordingly, the Committee does not recommend approval of the additional six P-3 and one General Service posts requested (ibid., para. 20).

43. With regard to investigations teams, 23 new posts are requested for 1999 (19 Professional and 4 General Service) (A/C.5/53/15, para. 42, table). Justification for the proposed 23 new posts is provided (ibid., annex IV, paras. 27 and 28).

44. The Investigation Section is staffed by experienced criminal investigators and criminal analysts and comprises nine teams under the direction of two investigations commanders (see ibid., para. 22). Furthermore, as can be

seen, the nine teams comprise 63 Professional posts augmented by 2 P-3 extrabudgetary posts (ibid., para. 26). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that there had always been nine investigation teams and that reference to seven teams was erroneous (see A/C.5/52/13). The distribution of the proposed 19 posts in the Professional category among four groups of teams responsible for different sectors of Rwandan society and of the four General Service posts are described in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/53/13, annex IV, paras. 27 and 28). The Committee recommends acceptance of the request for 23 posts.

45. In connection with the Intelligence and Tracking Unit, the Advisory Committee notes that 17 new posts are requested (14 Professional and 3 General Service) (A/C.5/53/15, annex IV, paras. 36 and 37). In addition, two posts are to be redeployed from the former Forensic Unit (see ibid., paras. 34 and 35, and para. 40 above). The current staffing for the Unit is six Professional posts (one P-4, three P-3 and two P-2) (ibid., para. 30). For 1999, therefore, the total posts proposed are 25 (22 Professional and 3 General Service). However, the Committee notes that the functions of the four posts to be assigned to each of the four teams of investigators are not explained (see ibid., para. 37). Accordingly, the Committee recommends that each team comprise three Professional posts. On this basis, of the 16 posts proposed for the 4 teams, 12 posts should be approved, including the 3 P-3 posts currently authorized.

46. With regard to the Information and Evidence Support Section, the current staffing is five Professional and five General Service posts (ibid., para. 44). The Advisory Committee has no objection to the request for five additional General Service posts, three for the Unit at Kigali and two for the Unit at Arusha.

The Registry

47. Initial resources authorized for the Registry for 1998 amount to $38.2 million gross. According to information provided to the Advisory Committee, the most recent projection based on data as at June 1998 is $34,768,100 gross (see annex V below). For 1999, the amount requested for the Registry is $57,609,200.

48. With regard to staff resources, 432 posts were authorized initially and 18 were requested in the context of revised estimates, bringing the 1998 total number of posts to 450. As indicated in paragraph 8 above, throughout 1998, the Registry experienced a high vacancy rate. Information provided to the Advisory Committee indicates that as at June 1998, 41 Professional and 35 other international support staff (General Service, Field Service and Security Service) posts were vacant. As at September 1998, the corresponding number of vacant posts was 42 Professional and 45 other international support staff, after taking into account the 18 additional posts requested, effective July 1998 for the support of the third Chamber.

49. The Advisory Committee notes that for 1999, a total of 180 new posts (36 Professional posts, 80 General Service and related posts and 64 Local level posts), are requested, including the 24 posts (6 for the Chambers and 18 for the Registry) requested in the context of the 1998 revised estimates (see A/C.5/53/15, table 10).

50. The Advisory Committee has no objection to the one P-4 post for an adviser on gender issues. It recommends that the additional Local level post for a secretary to the Protocol Officer be accommodated from within the current establishment of local posts authorized or to be authorized for the Tribunal.

51. The Advisory Committee notes that seven additional posts are requested for the Press and Information Section (3 Professional, 2 General Service and 2 Local level) (ibid., annex IV, paras. 51–57). The current staffing of the Section comprises three Professional posts and one Local level post. The Committee recommends approval of the new P-2 post to develop Tribunal news items in Kinyarwanda for publication in Rwanda, the additional P-2 post for information activities at Kigali, one General Service post for a bilingual secretary and two Local level posts for Kigali.

52. The Advisory Committee recalls its recommendation against establishing an information office in Nairobi pending a review of the cost-effectiveness of having separate information infrastructures in Nairobi and The Hague (A/52/697, para. 19). In view of the information service at Arusha, the Committee was informed that the situation was being reviewed to determine whether there was still a need for an information unit in Nairobi. The Committee reiterates its opinion that there is no need for an information unit in Nairobi.

53. For the reasons set out in the report of the Secretary-General on requirements for 1999 (A/C.5/53/15, annex IV, para. 59), the Advisory Committee has no objection to the request for a P-3 post in the immediate office of the Deputy Registrar.

54. Three new posts (one P-3, one P-2 and one Local level) have been requested for the Court Management Unit. The Advisory Committee points out that there are no reasons given for the redeployment of a General Service post and the

consequent request for a new Local level post (see ibid., para. 61). Under the circumstances, the Committee does not concur in the request for the Local level post. For the reasons set out in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 62 and 63), the Committee recommends the approval of the two Professional posts.

55. For reasons set out in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 73 and 74), the Advisory Committee agrees with the request for six posts for the Witness and Victims Support Section as follows: a General Service post for three safe houses, two General Service posts for witness support in Kigali, two international Security Service posts for a safe house at Kigali and a P-2 post for a witness protection officer.

56. A P-3 post is requested for a Legal Officer for enforcement of sentences (see ibid., para. 77). The Advisory Committee recommends approval of this post.

57. Eleven additional posts are requested for the General Legal Services and Chambers Support Section. (For explanation see ibid., paras. 78–86.) All existing posts supporting the Chambers (10 P-2 and 9 General Service) are redeployed to the Registry (ibid., para. 81).

58. The Advisory Committee has no objection to the six new Professional and two General Service posts requested (see ibid., paras. 80–82). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the new P-4, P-2 and General Service posts for the President of the Appeals Chamber would be stationed at The Hague.

59. The Advisory Committee notes that the current establishment for the library consists of one P-2 and one Local level post. Accordingly, the Committee has no objection to the request for three new posts (one P-2 for an associate librarian at Kigali, one General Service and one Local level post) (ibid., par... 86).

60. The Advisory Committee also notes that, under the Division of Administration, a review has been made of the state of medical services at Arusha and it has been concluded that a United Nations clinic should be established (see ibid., para. 89). The Committee further notes that the medical officer at Arusha would be authorized to approve medical clearances of successful candidates for vacancy announcements, both locally recruited and international. He or she would also be responsible for evaluating the state of health of new detainees and for determining the best medical provider for their health needs, either at Arusha or elsewhere.

61. Additional information provided to the Advisory Committee indicates that one P-2 and one Local level post were available for medical services for 1998. The Committee notes that two new posts (one P-4 and one Local level) are being requested for a United Nations clinic (see ibid., para. 91). In addition, one Local level post would be redeployed to the clinic. However, the Committee notes that the P-2 post has been transferred to the Witness and Victims Support Section (see ibid., para. 97). The Committee questions the basis of this redeployment in view of the potential workload of the new United Nations clinic. The Committee has no objection to the request for two posts (one new P-4 and one Local level post) and one Local level post to be redeployed.

62. The Advisory Committee has no objection to the new General Service post requested for the Recruitment Unit (ibid., para. 95). However, since the Unit already has three General Service posts for personnel assistants, the Committee does not support the additional General Service post requested for a personnel assistant (ibid., para. 96). The Committee recommends that efforts be made to use new technology in processing routine personnel matters.

63. The Advisory Committee notes that while it is proposed to transfer two General Service posts from the Finance Section to the office of the Chief of Administration and to the General Services Section respectively (ibid., paras. 99 and 100), a request is made for two new General Service posts to absorb the anticipated workload. The Committee is of the view that the increase in anticipated workload should be monitored before determining whether additional posts should be established. Furthermore, the Committee points out that the new posts would be for payment and payroll. The Committee understands that international payroll is still handled at Headquarters. Accordingly, the Committee does not recommend approval of the two additional General Service posts.

64. The Advisory Committee notes that under the General Services Section, all general services were combined under one manager in 1998 comprising procurement, transport, communications and buildings management (ibid., para. 101). With regard to procurement, in view of the reasons given in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 103), namely, the adverse effect of a backlog in procurement activities, the Committee recommends approval of the new General Service post (see ibid., para. 105). For buildings management, the Committee points out that the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 106–111) does not explain clearly the extent to which additional projects in 1999 would generate enough additional staff work to warrant approval of all 13 posts (nine new and four redeployed posts) described. The report of the Secretary-General states that because of the urgent need to continue to provide accommodations for all staff and defence counsels, the

Buildings Management Unit's workload will remain at a high level of delivery during 1999 (ibid., para. 108). In that connection, the Committee points out that the report also indicates that the construction of the third courtroom, alterations to the second and alterations to the third and fourth floors for occupation by the Judicial and Legal Services Division and the three new trial judges are planned for completion by 31 December 1998 (A/C.5/53/15, para. 18).

65. The Advisory Committee notes that the current staffing for the Buildings Management Unit comprises 2 Professional and 14 Local level posts (see A/C.5/53/15, annex IV, para. 109). Four more Local level posts are to be redeployed to that Unit. Under the circumstances, the Committee recommends approval of four additional Local level building management personnel who, together with the four to be redeployed, would provide the Unit with eight additional Local level personnel for 1999.

66. In connection with communications and information technology/management information systems (IT/MIS), the Advisory Committee notes that the current staffing comprises 5 Professional, 2 General Service, 8 Field Service posts and 12 Local level posts (see ibid., para. 116). A request is made for nine additional Field Service posts, and one General Service post is to be redeployed to the Unit. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the current eight Field Service posts in the Communications and IT/MIS Unit are assigned to the following functions: one satellite technician, one PBX/telephone technician, one radio operator, one communication technician, one computer hardware assistant, one system support assistant for the help desk, one power engineer and one generator technician. The Committee recommends five Field Service posts out of the nine requested.

67. It is proposed to establish a vehicle maintenance workshop and spare parts store for the Transport Unit (ibid., para. 121). For 1999, 18 new posts, comprising 2 Field Service and 16 Local level posts, including 10 posts for drivers, are proposed. The Advisory Committee stresses the importance of monitoring the use of drivers and motor vehicles, in particular on weekends. The Committee notes that 4 dispatchers also double as drivers and that 18 Local level posts are currently for drivers. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that 5 additional Local level posts be authorized for drivers instead of the 10 requested.

68. In the proposal to establish a vehicle maintenance workshop and spare parts store, the Advisory Committee recommends that a comprehensive study of the full administrative and financial implication of the project be made before the plan is implemented. The Committee notes that this proposal has been made because of the high cost of outsourcing the maintenance and repair of vehicles in Arusha. It is the view of the Committee that the proposal should have been preceded by a cost-benefit analysis of the subject of maintenance and repair of vehicles at Arusha. While the Committee understands that the cost of maintaining vehicles at Arusha is high, it needs to be given the full picture before it recommends approval of the related resources. For example, an explanation is provided for the request for two Field Service and six Local level posts (ibid., para. 123). There is no indication of other related expenditures, such as for security (see ibid., para. 128 (d)), space, utilities and start-up costs for the spare parts store. The full cost of the project is therefore not apparent. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the need for two Field Service posts and six Local level posts be resubmitted after a thorough study of the project.

69. With regard to the Security Services Section, the Advisory Committee notes that the current staffing comprises a P-5 post for the Chief of Security, a P-3 post for the Chief of Security at Headquarters, a P-3 for the Commander of the Detention Facility, 30 security officers and 35 Local level security officer posts (ibid., para. 127). For 1999, 36 new posts have been requested. The reasons for the request, including the need for additional space rented at the Arusha International Conference Centre and the opening of an off-site annex to the Detention Facility are explained in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., para. 128). The Committee therefore recommends approval of all the posts requested except the five Local level posts required for night watchmen to guard the gasoline station, transport workshop and auto parts store.

70. A total of 29 new posts are requested for language services under the Language and Conference Services Section. Justification for the additional posts for both Arusha and Kigali is provided in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 132–151). For example, it is stated that the increase in workload referred strictly to the creation of the third Trial Chamber (ibid., para. 133).

71. It is also stated that approximately 116 working days per interpreter per year would be available for translation of documents (ibid., paras. 135 and 138). Therefore, less has been requested for translators than would have otherwise been the case. The estimates do not indicate clearly what has been the effect of the transfer of the trial teams from Kigali to Arusha. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that the interpretation and translation services be monitored carefully and that accurate performance data be compiled to enable an accurate assessment of future needs

to be made. Subject to the foregoing and for reasons given in the report of the Secretary-General (ibid., paras. 136–151), the Committee recommends approval of the request for 29 additional posts for language and conference services at Arusha and Kigali (3 revisers, 12 interpreters, 2 Kinyarwanda typists, 1 bilingual reference assistant, 2 bilingual typists, 1 documents control assistant and 8 Kinyarwanda translators).

72. Regarding administrative services at Kigali, the Advisory Committee is of the view that with the transfer of the trial team from Kigali to Arusha, administrative and related services should have a greater capacity to absorb additional work. The estimates do not show clearly what effect this has had on Kigali. Accordingly, of the 18 administrative posts (1 Field Service and 17 Local level) requested for Kigali, the Committee recommends approval of 8 additional Local level posts. For the additional Field Service post, the Committee notes that the Communications and IT/MIS Unit already has four Field Service posts. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that those posts were provided for a senior satellite technician, a radio operator, a PABX/telephone technician and a generator technician. The Committee recommends approval of the request for the Field Service post.

73. An amount of $2.1 million has been requested for general temporary assistance ($1,774,900), overtime ($300,000) and travel ($682,800) (A/C.5/53/15, paras. 57 and 58). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the breakdown of the requirement for general temporary assistance was as follows: $616,700 for 96 work-months for security officers for investigation and witness escorts in Rwanda; $430,600 for 48 work-months for interpreter-translators in Kinyarwanda; $322,900 for 36 work-months for legal officers and jurist linguists; and $404,700 for 240 work-months for locally recruited staff for buildings management, transport and other support personnel.

74. The Advisory Committee was informed that the security situation in Rwanda had not changed substantially from what it was last year. That being the case, the Committee doubts whether the request for additional temporary assistance to accompany investigation teams in Rwanda will be required in its entirety. It should be noted that the Committee is recommending approval of all the language and security staff resources requested except those related to the guarding of the new vehicle maintenance and repair shop at Arusha. Accordingly, the Committee recommends approval of $1,500,000 for general temporary assistance. The Committee has no objection to the request for $300,000 for overtime and $682,800 for travel.

75. The amount of $6,328,800 has been requested under contractual services, the bulk being $5,048,600 for defence counsel. The Advisory Committee notes that in addition to a lead counsel and co-counsel, half of the defendants also have investigators or assistants associated with defence teams (ibid., para. 59). The Committee notes that fees for defence counsel in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda are similar to those paid for defence counsel for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, namely, $110 and $80 per hour for lead and co-counsel respectively, with maximum allowable hours of 175 per month. The Committee notes that not all defendants ask for co-counsel, but that defendants also have recourse to expert witnesses and opinions, for which an amount of $155,900 is requested. For medical consultants for detainees, an amount of $122,000 has been requested.

76. The Advisory Committee requested but did not receive information on the frequency of changes of defence counsel and on the types of services given to indigent defendants by a select group of countries. This information should be submitted separately to the Committee when it considers the next budget of the Tribunal. Subject to the foregoing, the Committee has no objection to the request for $6.3 million for contractual services.

77. An amount of $4.2 million has been requested for general operating expenses (ibid., para. 61). The bulk of the request relates to rental and maintenance of premises ($1.4 million) and communications ($1.5 million). The Advisory Committee has no objection to those requests.

78. An amount of $1,390,300 was requested for supplies and materials (ibid., para. 62). The Advisory Committee is of the view that strict control should be maintained of resources under this item and recommends that $1,300,000 out of the $1,390,300 requested be approved.

79. With regard to furniture and equipment, an amount of $2.8 million has been requested (ibid., para. 63). In view of the recommendation of the Committee concerning new staff, the Advisory Committee recommends that $100,000 of the $150,000 requested for office furniture be granted.

80. An amount of $662,500 has been requested for acquisition of new office automation equipment (ibid., para. 63 (b)). The Advisory Committee recommends approval of $600,000.

81. In the case of communication equipment, an amount of $632,000 has been requested (ibid., para. 63 (c)). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that voluntary contributions would not duplicate any of the

requirements proposed under communication equipment. The Committee has no objection to the amount requested.

82. The Advisory Committee recommends the deletion of $205,900 for spare parts for the transport workshop pending the submission to the Committee of the cost-benefit study recommended in paragraph 68 above. An amount of $1,023,600 was requested for construction, alteration, improvements and major maintenance (ibid., para. 64). The Committee has no objection to the amount requested.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

83. On the basis of the recommendations and observations indicated in paragraphs 34, 37, 42, 45, 50, 51, 54, 62, 63, 65–69, 72, 74 and 78–82 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve the appropriation of the amount of $76,161,000 gross ($69,282,800 net) for the operations of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in 1999. This would represent a reduction of $4,451,600 gross ($3,798,500 net), corresponding to 59 posts and other non-post resources and support requirements not recommended for approval by the Committee for 1999, from the estimates of $80,612,600 gross ($73,081,300 net) indicated in the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/53/15, para. 68). A summary of the post reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee for 1999 follows:

Summary of post reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the proposed 1999 budget

Paragraph no.	*Posts*	*Organizational unit*
34	1 P-3	Office of the Deputy Prosecutor
37	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	Trial Section
42	6 P-3, 1 General Service	Investigations Legal Advisers Unit
45	4 P-3	Intelligence and Tracking Unit
50	1 Local level post	Immediate Office of Registrar
51	1 P-3 and 1 General Service	Press and Information Section
54	1 Local level post	Court Management Section
62	1 General Service	Personnel Section
63	2 General Service	Finance Section
65	1 General Service and 4 Local level posts	Buildings Management Unit
66	4 Field Service posts	Communications and IT/MIS Unit
67	5 Local level posts for drivers	Transport Unit
68	2 Field Service and 6 Local level posts	Transport Unit
69	5 Local level posts	Security Services Section
72	9 Local level posts	Administrative Services Section at Kigali

A total of 59 posts (16 Professional, 6 General Service, 6 Field Service and 31 Local level) were not recommended for approval for 1999. The following resources under specific items were recommended for deletion:

Paragraph no.	*Amount*	*Item*
74	$274 900	General temporary assistance
78	$90 300	Supplies and materials
79	$50 000	Furniture and equipment
80	$62 500	Furniture and equipment
82	$205 900	Furniture and equipment

84. In the view of the Advisory Committee, the time has come to have an expert review of the management and organizational structure of each organ of the International

Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, in particular the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry. The Committee recommends that the Secretary-General convene a group of independent experts acting in their individual capacity to evaluate the operation and functioning of both the Rwanda and Former Yugoslavia Tribunals. The group should comprise judges, prosecution, trial and defence experts with sufficient experience in their profession to be able to evaluate tribunals of an international character. The group should also comprise individuals from the academic community.

85. The evaluation should encompass all aspects of the functioning of the two Tribunals, including the optimum use of investigation personnel, trial and defence attorneys, co-counsels, witnesses and expert witnesses. The organizational structure of the three principal organs of the Tribunals should be assessed and, drawing on the practice of States, particular attention should be given to the services provided to indigent defendants and suspects and the long-term question of enforcement of sentences. The experience so far of operating the two Tribunals with a single Prosecutor should also be assessed.

86. The cost of the evaluation should be borne by the two Tribunals and should be reported in the performance reports. The report should be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session through the Advisory Committee.

Annex I

Actual and forecast staffing, incumbency and vacancy rate for the period 1 January–31 December 1998

	Authorized staffing			*Actual staff on board*									*Forecast*		
	Jan–June	*July–Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug*	*Sept*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*
A. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda – Overall															
Under-Secretary-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D–2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D–1	4	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
P–5	17	19	19	8	8	9	8	9	10	10	11	12	12	15	15
P–4	49	52	52	27	27	27	27	29	30	30	36	38	38	43	46
P–3	83	86	86	58	58	57	58	62	66	67	67	62	62	75	78
P–2	76	78	81	38	38	37	38	40	43	40	44	46	46	57	66
Subtotal	**231**	**241**	**244**	**134**	**134**	**134**	**135**	**144**	**153**	**151**	**162**	**161**	**161**	**194**	**209**
Vacancy rate (percentage)				42.0	42.0	42.0	41.6	37.7	33.8	37.3	32.8	33.2	33.2	20.5	14.3
General Service/Principal level	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
General Service/Other level	92	104	107	66	66	66	66	68	68	65	67	73	73	78	89
Field Service	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Security Service	74	77	77	44	44	47	50	52	52	53	53	53	54	60	70
Local level	164	167	167	129	129	127	126	127	130	132	137	141	141	150	155
Subtotal	**351**	**369**	**372**	**258**	**258**	**259**	**260**	**265**	**268**	**268**	**275**	**285**	**286**	**307**	**334**
Vacancy rate (percentage)				26.5	26.5	26.2	25.9	24.5	23.6	27.4	25.5	22.8	22.5	17.5	10.2
Total	**582**	**610**	**616**	**392**	**392**	**393**	**395**	**409**	**421**	**419**	**437**	**446**	**447**	**501**	**543**
Vacancy rate (percentage)				32.6	32.6	32.5	32.1	29.7	27.7	31.3	28.4	26.9	26.7	18.7	11.9
Note: Posts granted under the commitment authority effective 1 July 1998, except those in the Chambers authorized 1 December 1998.															
B. The Chambers															
Under-Secretary-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D–2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D–1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P–5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P–4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Authorized staffing				*Actual staff on board*									*Forecast*		
	Jan	*June*	*July*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug*	*Sept*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*
P–3	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P–2	7		7		10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	10
Subtotal	**7**		**7**		**10**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**7**	**10**
Vacancy rate (average)						14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3					
General Service/Principal level	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Service/Other level	6		6		9	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	7
Subtotal	**6**		**6**		**9**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**7**
Vacancy rate (average)						66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	83.3	83.3	66.7	66.7	55.6	22.2
Total, civilian personnel	**13**		**13**		**19**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**9**	**11**	**17**
Vacancy rate (percentage actual)						38	38	38	38	38	38	46	38	31	31	15	11
Note: Posts for third Trial Chamber effective 1 December 1998.																	
C. The Office of the Prosecutor																	
Under-Secretary-General	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General	—		—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D–2	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D–1	2		2		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
P–5	9		11		11	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	7	7
P–4	29		31		31	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	22	24	24	27	27
P–3	40		42		42	27	27	27	27	30	34	31	32	30	30	35	35
P–2	35		37		37	18	18	17	18	19	22	19	24	26	26	30	30
Subtotal	**116**		**124**		**124**	**67**	**67**	**66**	**67**	**72**	**80**	**74**	**83**	**86**	**86**	**101**	**101**
Vacancy rate (average)						42.2	42.2	43.1	42.2	37.9	31.0	40.3	33.1	30.6	30.6	18.5	18.5
General Service/Principal level	1		1		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Service/Other level	20		22		22	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	11	14	14	17	17
Subtotal	**21**		**23**		**23**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**9**	**11**	**14**	**14**	**17**	**17**
Vacancy rate (average)						47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	60.9	52.2	39.1	39.1	26.1	26.1
Total	**137**		**147**		**147**	**78**	**78**	**77**	**78**	**83**	**91**	**83**	**94**	**100**	**100**	**118**	**118**
Vacancy rate (percentage actual)						43.1	43.1	43.8	43.1	39.4	33.6	43.5	36.1	32.0	32.0	19.7	19.7
Note: Posts granted under the commitment authority effective 1 July 1998.																	

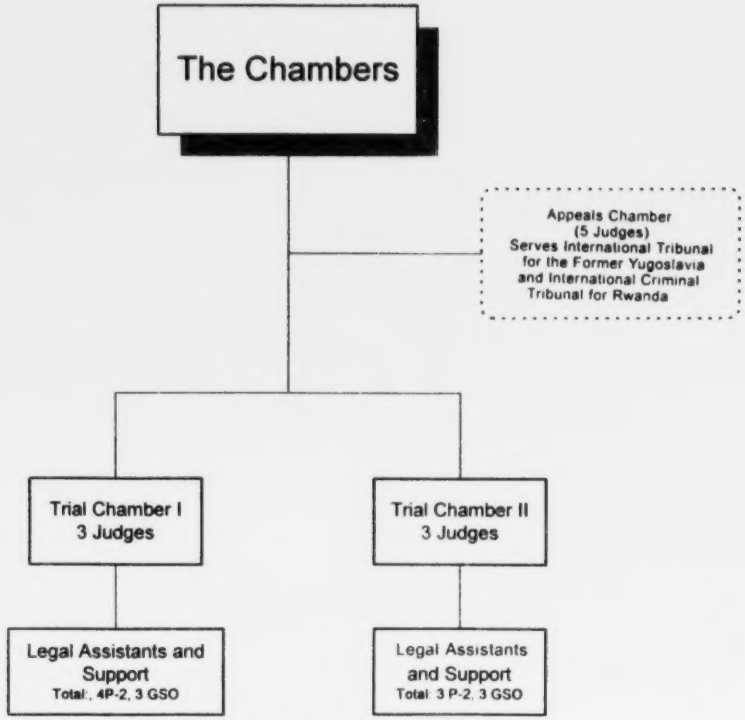
	Authorized staffing			*Actual staff on board*									*Forecast*		
	Jan.–June	*July–Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apr.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
D. The Registry															
Under-Secretary-General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assistant Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
D–2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D–1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
P–5	8	8	8	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8
P–4	20	21	21	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	14	14	14	16	19
P–3	43	44	44	31	31	30	31	32	32	36	35	32	32	40	43
P–2	34	34	34	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	13	13	13	20	26
Subtotal	**108**	**110**	**110**	**61**	**61**	**62**	**62**	**66**	**67**	**71**	**72**	**68**	**68**	**86**	**98**
Vacancy rate (percentage)				43.5	43.5	42.6	42.6	38.9	38.0	35.5	34.5	38.2	38.2	21.8	10.9
General Service/Principal level	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
General Service/Other level	66	76	76	53	53	53	53	55	55	55	55	57	57	57	65
Field Service	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Security Service	74	77	77	44	44	47	50	52	52	53	53	53	54	60	70
Local level	164	167	167	129	129	127	126	127	130	132	137	141	141	150	155
Subtotal	**324**	**340**	**340**	**245**	**245**	**246**	**247**	**252**	**255**	**258**	**263**	**269**	**270**	**286**	**310**
Vacancy rate (percentage)				24.4	24.4	24.1	23.8	22.2	21.3	24.1	22.6	20.9	20.6	15.9	8.8
Total	**432**	**450**	**450**	**306**	**306**	**308**	**309**	**318**	**322**	**329**	**335**	**337**	**338**	**372**	**408**
Vacancy rate (percentage actual)				29.2	29.2	28.7	28.5	26.4	25.5	26.9	25.6	25.1	24.9	17.3	9.3

Note: Posts granted under the commitment authority effective 1 July 1998.

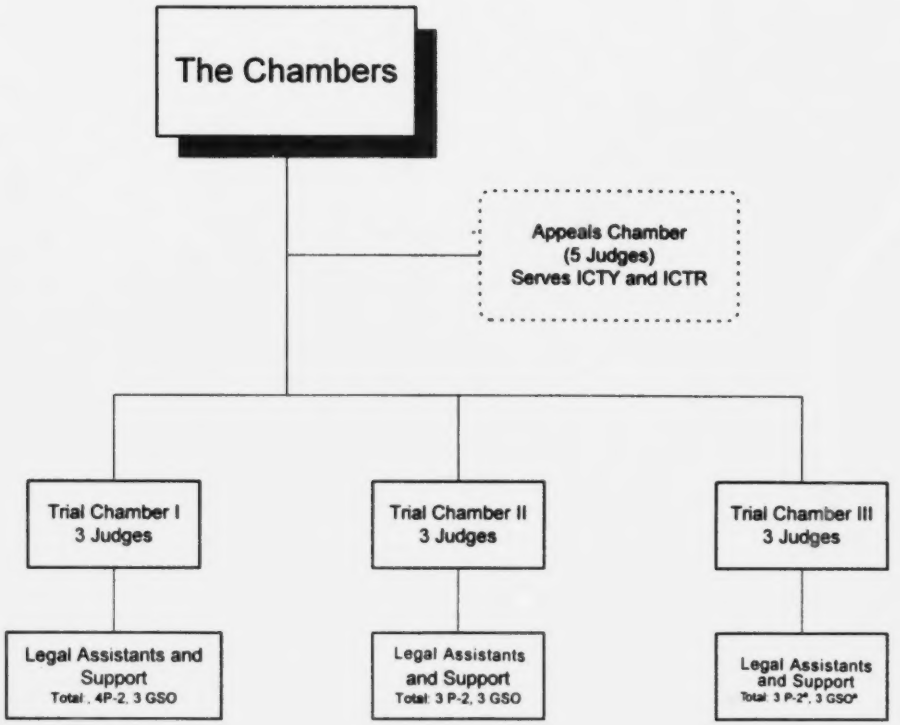
Annex II

Organizational structure and post distribution of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

The Chambers, 1998

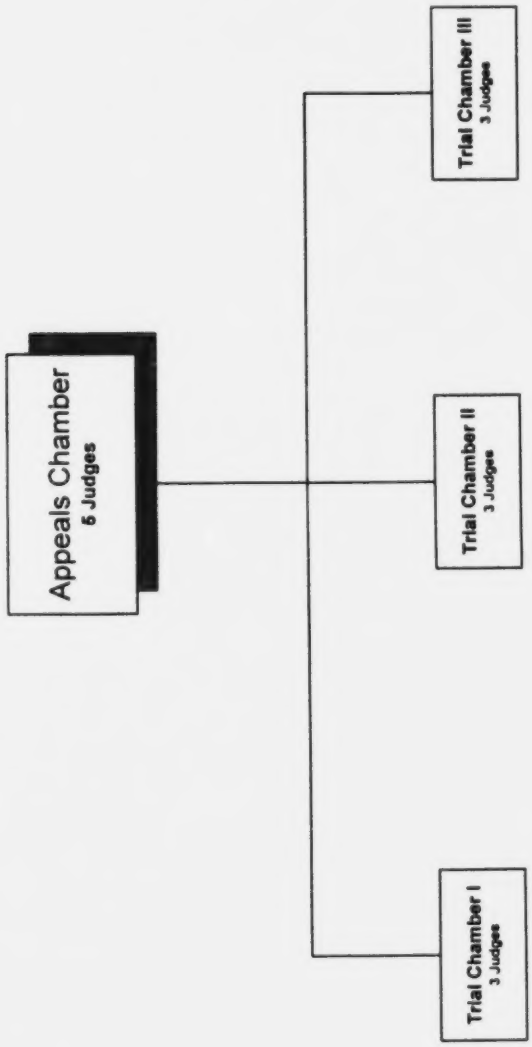


The Chambers, 1998 revised estimates

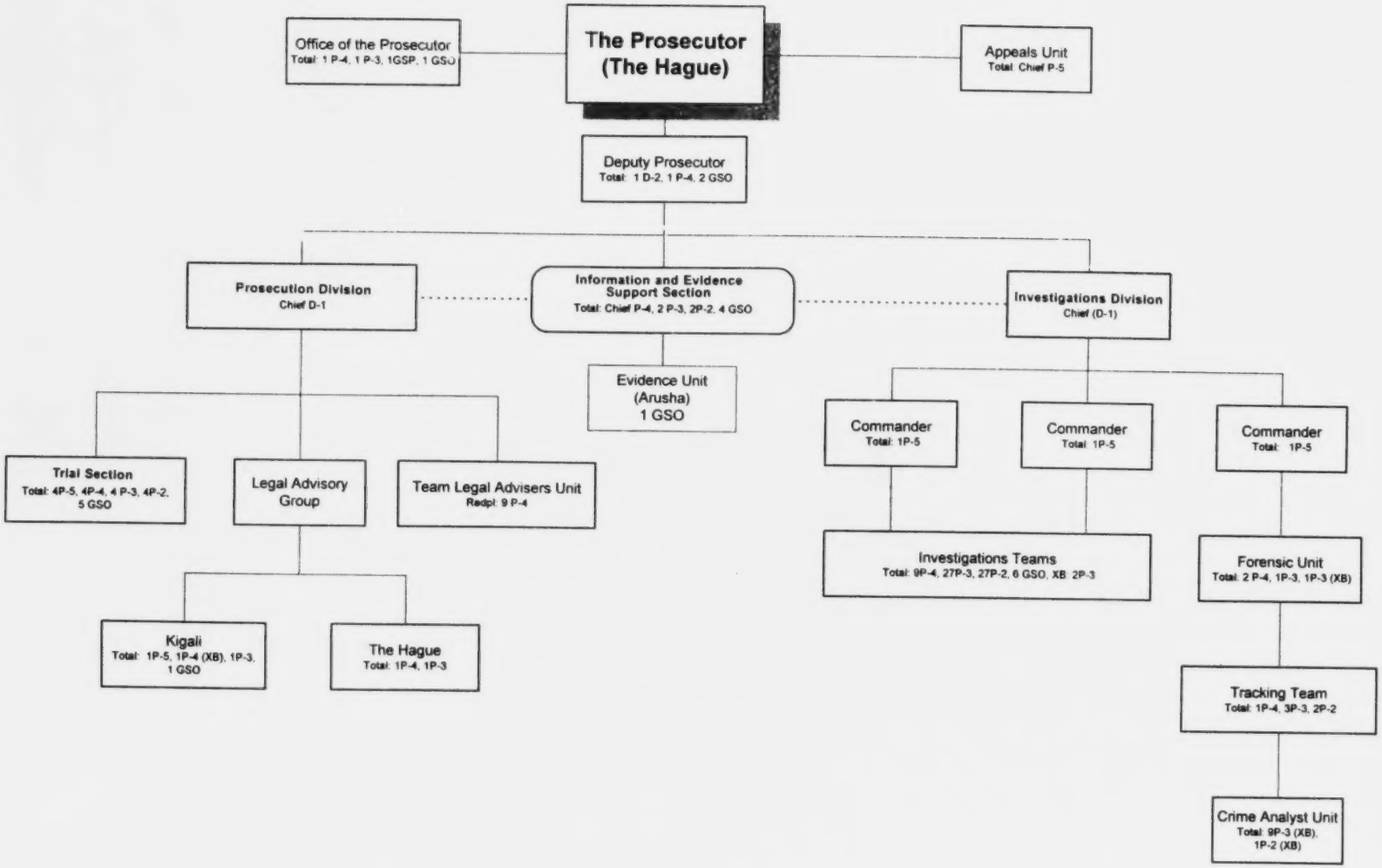


[a] Chamber III commitment authority.

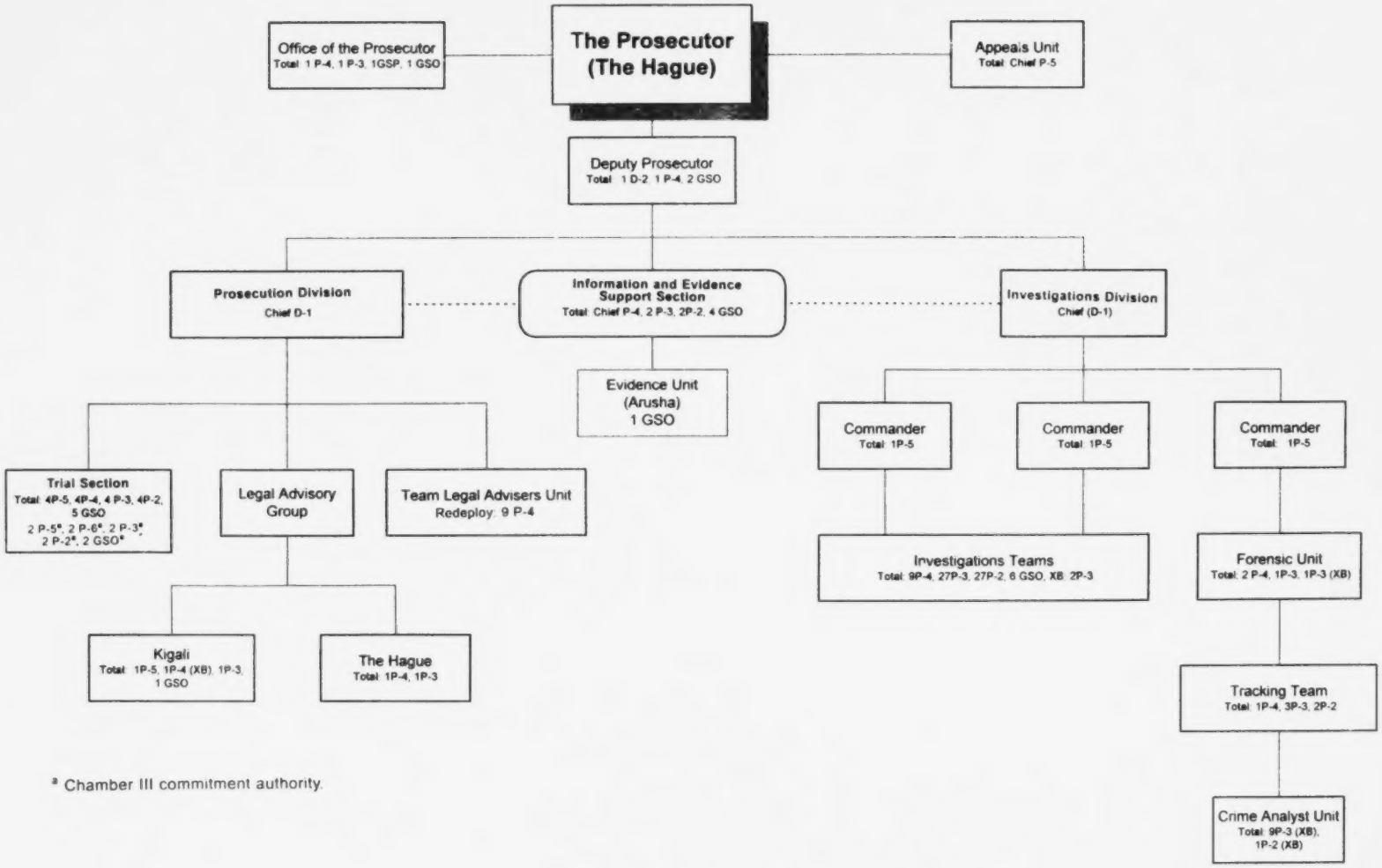
The Chambers, 1999



Office of the Prosecutor, 1998

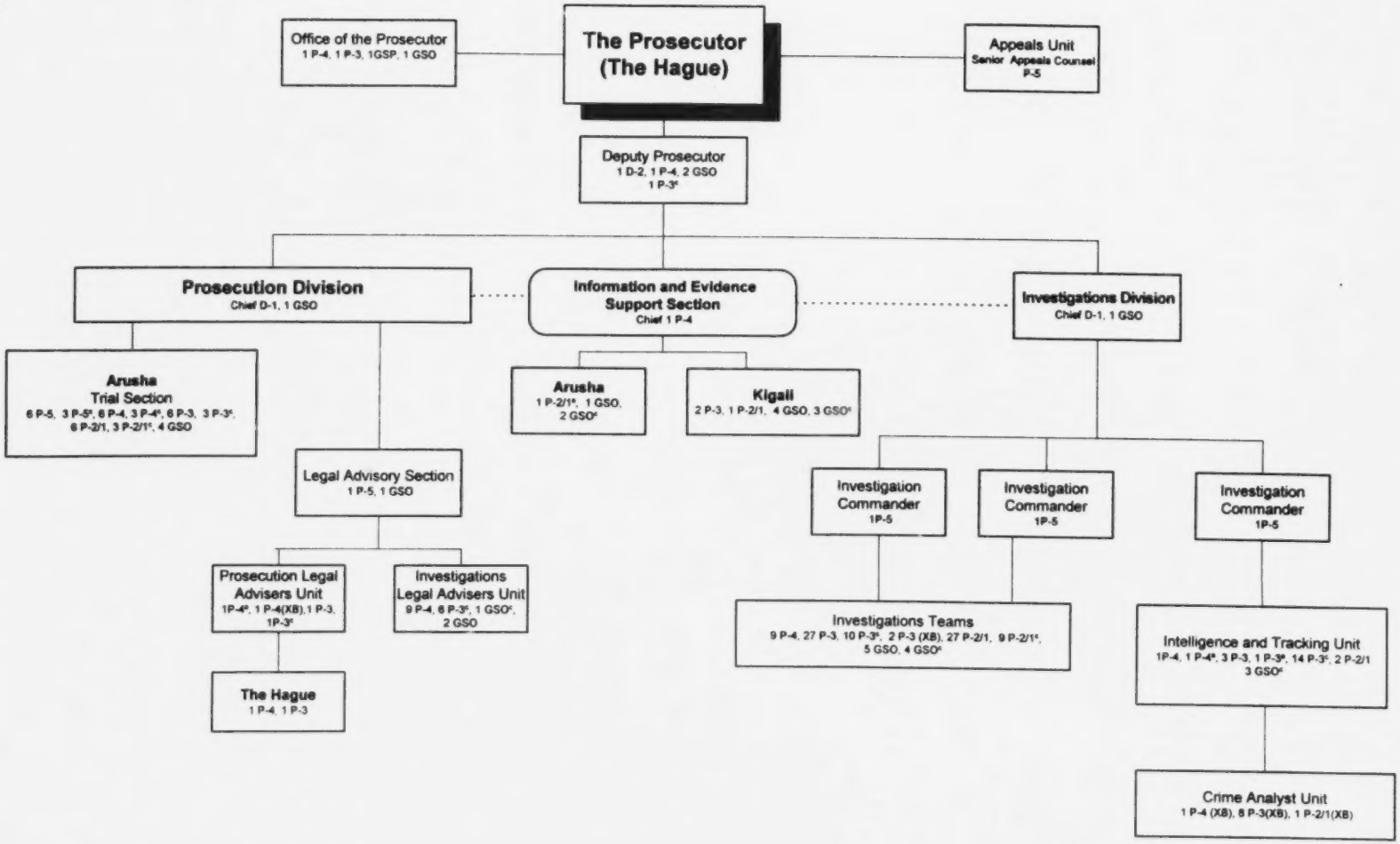


Office of the Prosecutor, 1998 revised estimates



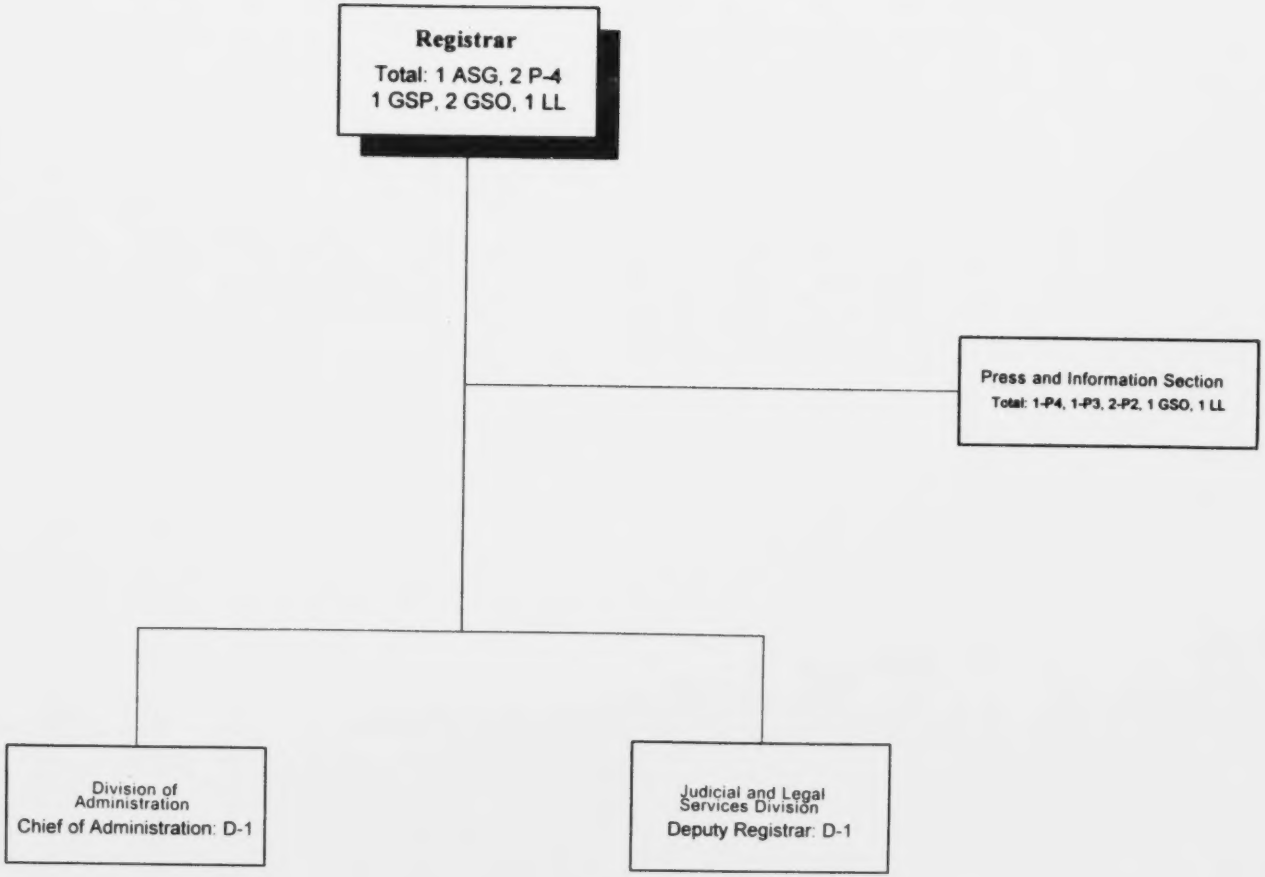
[a] Chamber III commitment authority.

Office of the Prosecutor, 1999

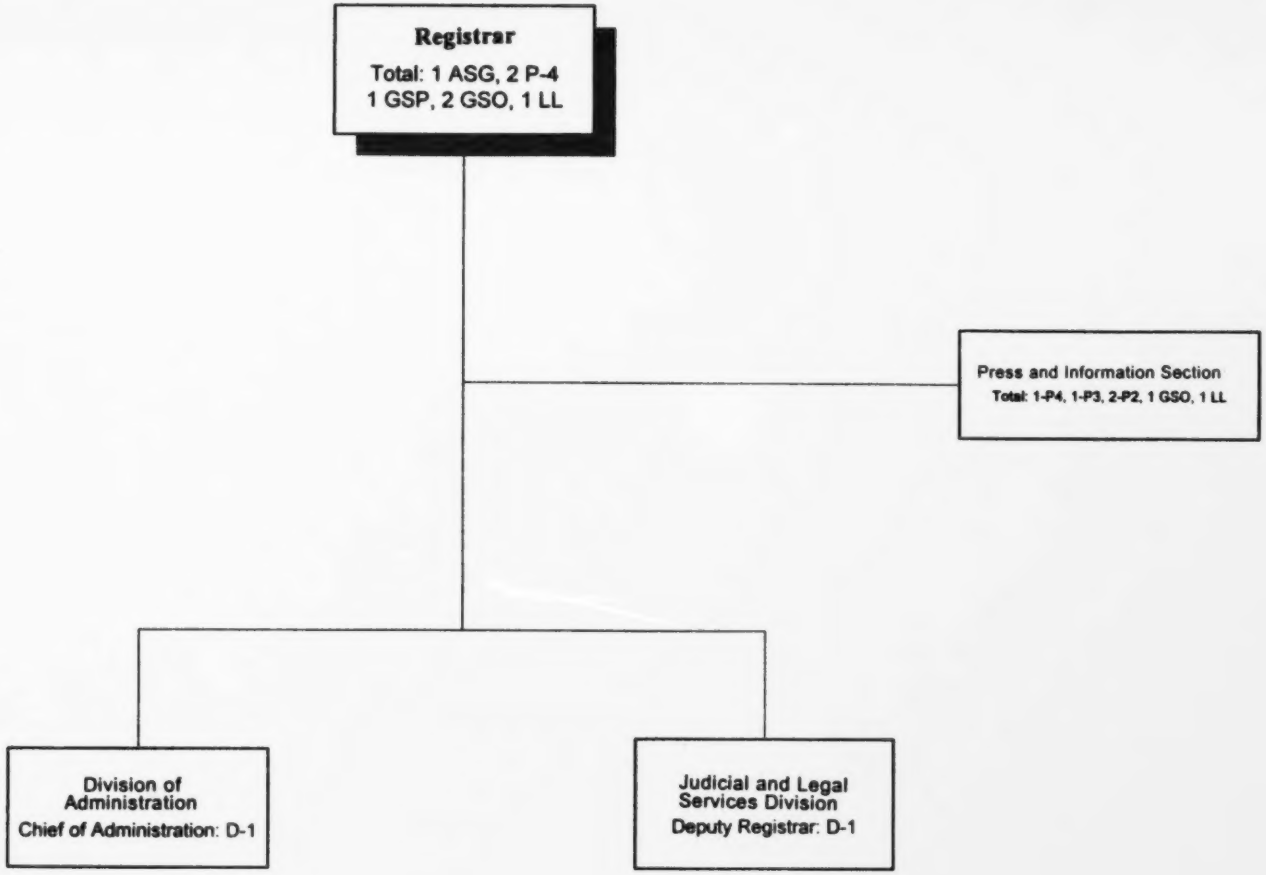

Office of the Prosecutor
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1GSP, 1 GSO
The Prosecutor (The Hague)
Appeals Unit
Senior Appeals Counsel
P-5
Deputy Prosecutor
1 D-2, 1 P-4, 2 GSO
1 P-3[a]
Prosecution Division
Chief D-1, 1 GSO
Information and Evidence Support Section
Chief 1 P-4
Investigations Division
Chief D-1, 1 GSO
Arusha
Trial Section
6 P-5, 3 P-5[a], 6 P-4, 3 P-4[a], 6 P-3, 3 P-3[a], 6 P-2/1, 3 P-2/1[a], 4 GSO
Arusha
1 P-2/1[a], 1 GSO, 2 GSO[c]
Kigali
2 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 4 GSO, 3 GSO[c]
Legal Advisory Section
1 P-5, 1 GSO
Investigation Commander
1P-5
Investigation Commander
1P-5
Investigation Commander
1P-5
Prosecution Legal Advisers Unit
1P-4[a], 1 P-4(XB),1 P-3, 1P-3[a]
Investigations Legal Advisers Unit
9 P-4, 6 P-3[a], 1 GSO[c], 2 GSO
Investigations Teams
9 P-4, 27 P-3, 10 P-3[a], 2 P-3 (XB), 27 P-2/1, 9 P-2/1[a], 5 GSO, 4 GSO[c]
Intelligence and Tracking Unit
1P-4, 1 P-4[a], 3 P-3, 1 P-3[a], 14 P-3[c], 2 P-2/1 3 GSO[c]
The Hague
1 P-4, 1 P-3
Crime Analyst Unit
1 P-4 (XB), 8 P-3(XB), 1 P-2/1(XB)

[a] Redeployed posts
[b] Reclassified posts
[c] New posts

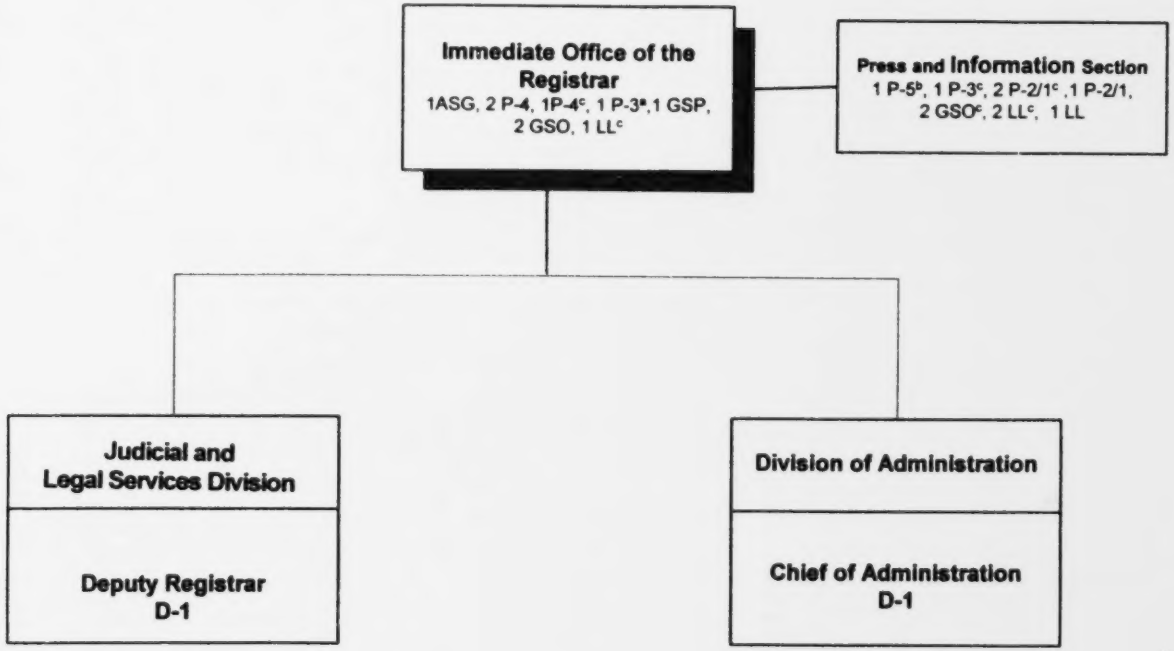
The Registry, 1998


Registrar
Total: 1 ASG, 2 P-4
1 GSP, 2 GSO, 1 LL
Press and Information Section
Total: 1-P4, 1-P3, 2-P2, 1 GSO, 1 LL
Division of Administration
Chief of Administration: D-1
Judicial and Legal Services Division
Deputy Registrar: D-1

The Registry, 1998 revised estimates


Registrar
Total: 1 ASG, 2 P-4
1 GSP, 2 GSO, 1 LL
Press and Information Section
Total: 1-P4, 1-P3, 2-P2, 1 GSO, 1 LL
Division of Administration
Chief of Administration: D-1
Judicial and Legal Services Division
Deputy Registrar: D-1

The Registry, 1999


Immediate Office of the Registrar
1ASG, 2 P-4, 1P-4c, 1 P-3a,1 GSP, 2 GSO, 1 LLc
Press and Information Section
1 P-5b, 1 P-3c, 2 P-2/1c ,1 P-2/1, 2 GSOc, 2 LLc, 1 LL
Judicial and Legal Services Division
Deputy Registrar
D-1
Division of Administration
Chief of Administration
D-1

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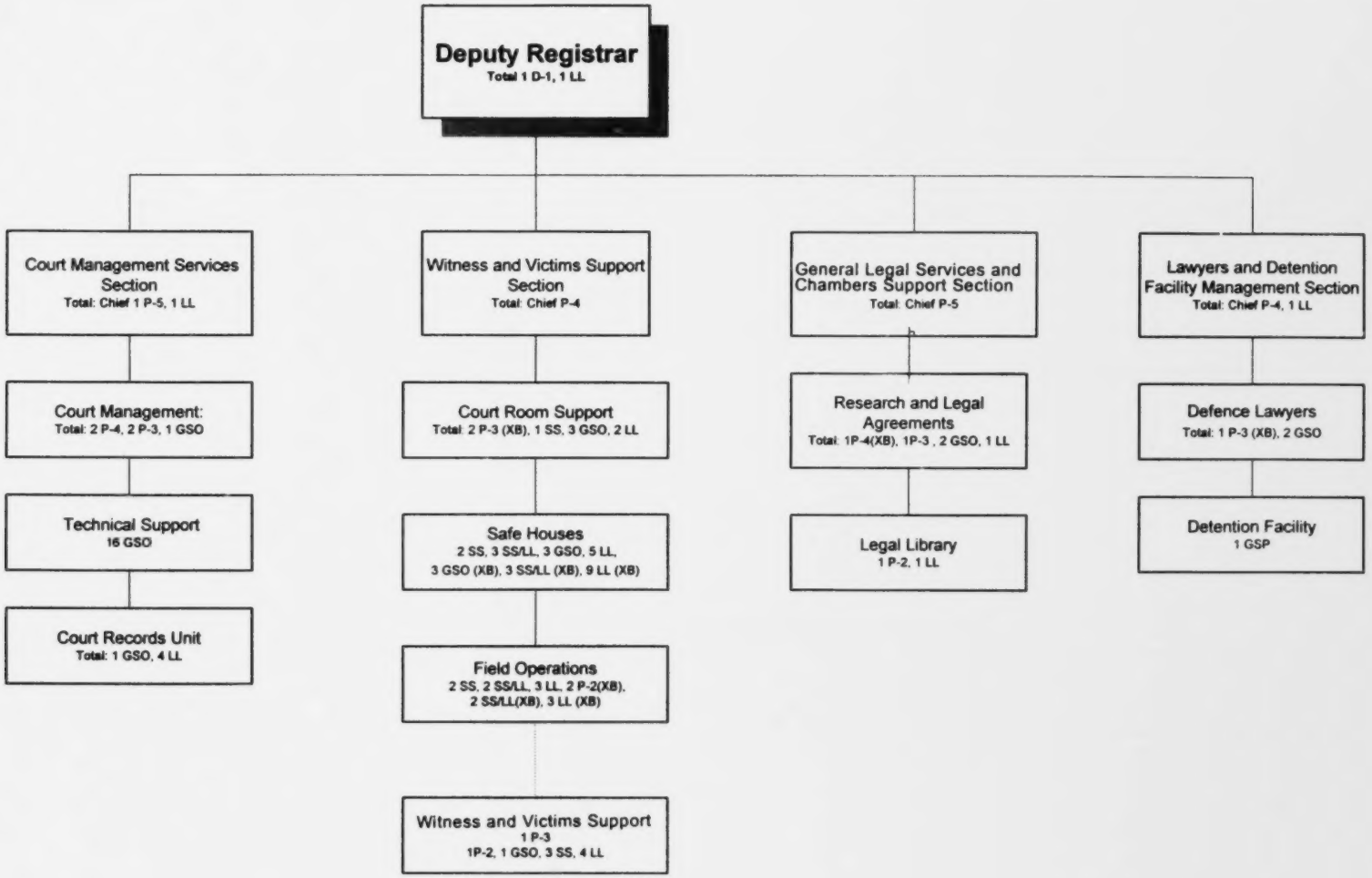
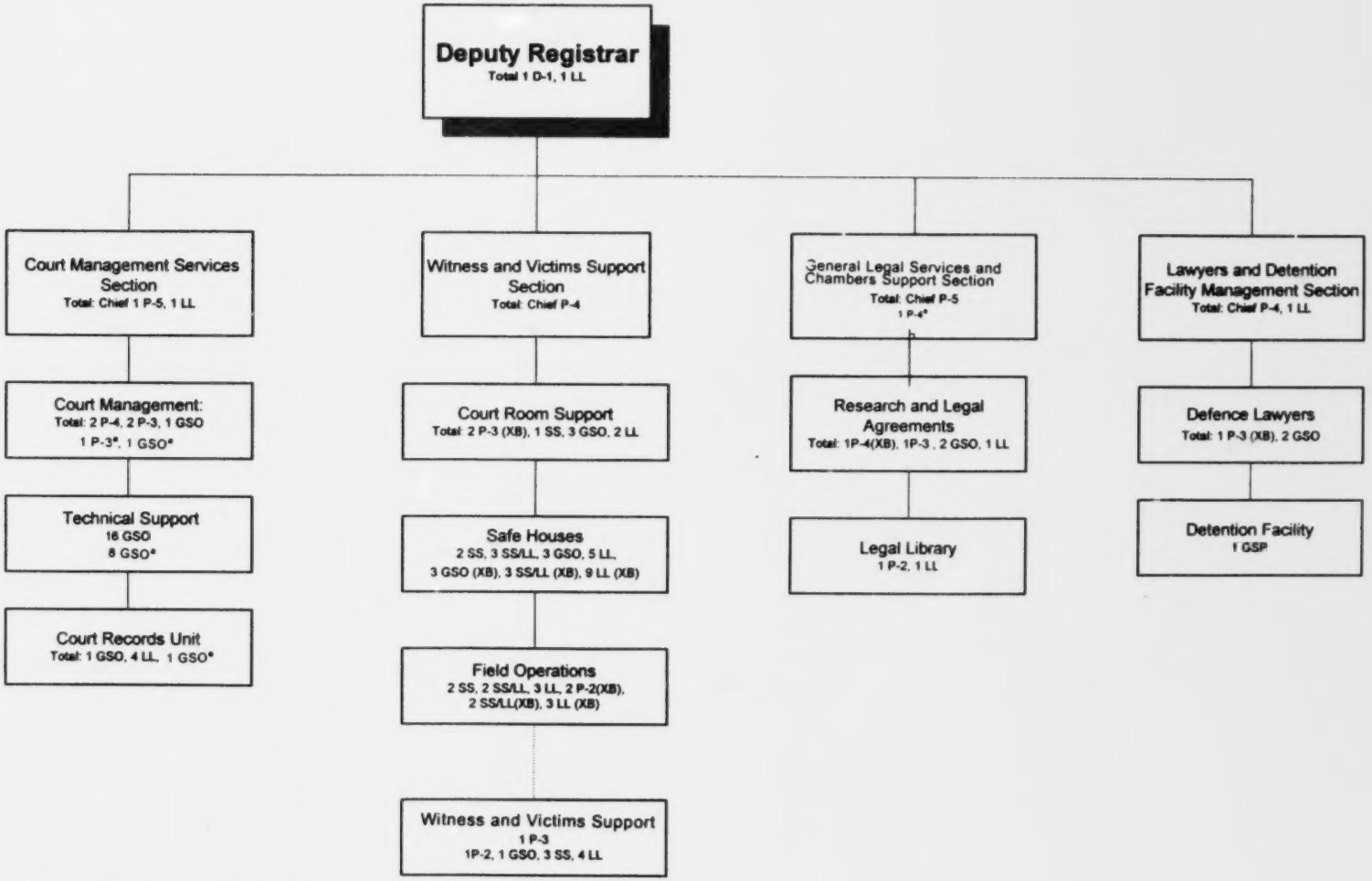
[a] Redeployed posts
[b] Reclassified posts
[c] New posts

Judicial and Legal Services Division, 1998

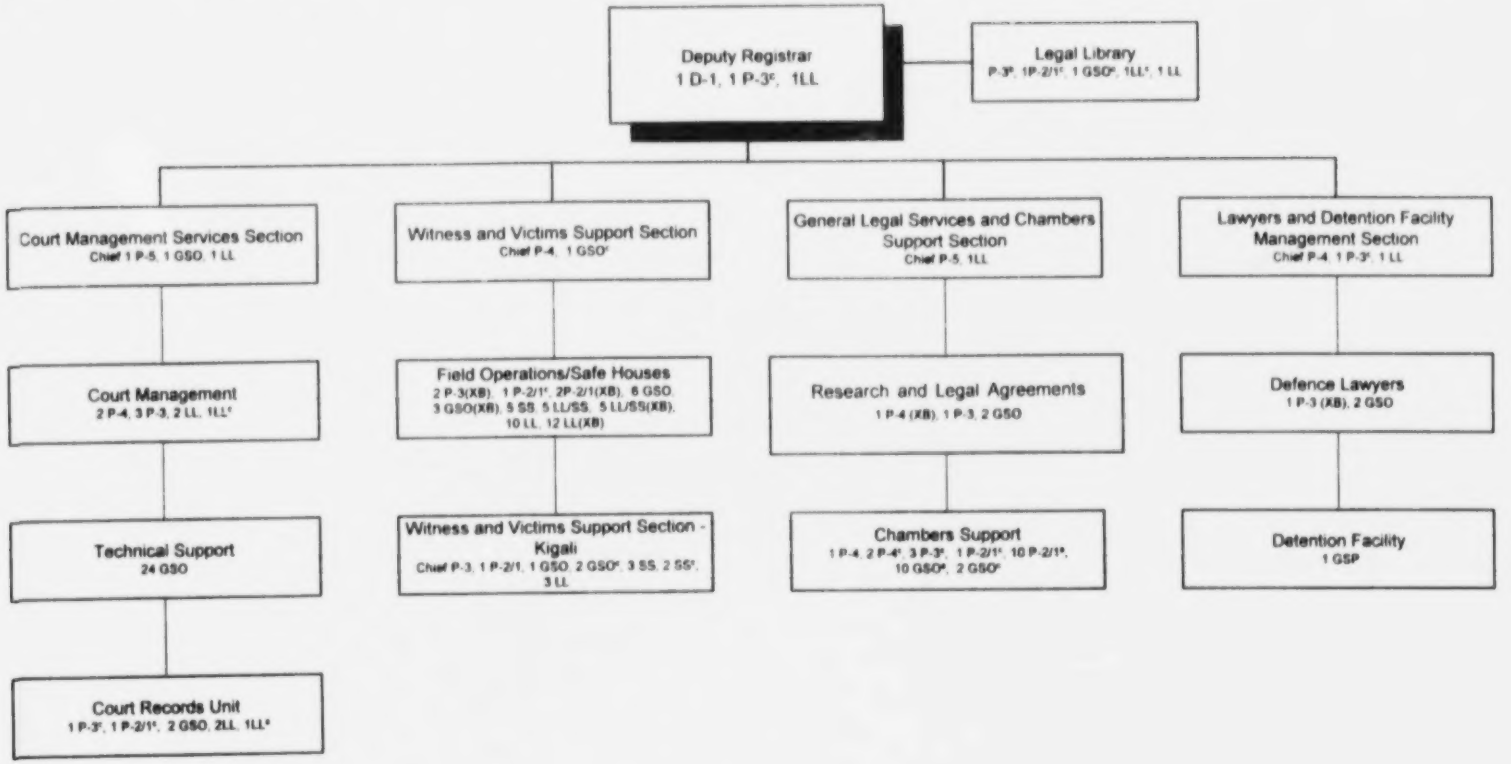

Deputy Registrar
Total 1 D-1, 1 LL
Court Management Services Section
Total: Chief 1 P-5, 1 LL
Court Management:
Total: 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 GSO
Technical Support
16 GSO
Court Records Unit
Total: 1 GSO, 4 LL
Witness and Victims Support Section
Total: Chief P-4
Court Room Support
Total: 2 P-3 (XB), 1 SS, 3 GSO, 2 LL
Safe Houses
2 SS, 3 SS/LL, 3 GSO, 5 LL,
3 GSO (XB), 3 SS/LL (XB), 9 LL (XB)
Field Operations
2 SS, 2 SS/LL, 3 LL, 2 P-2(XB),
2 SS/LL(XB), 3 LL (XB)
Witness and Victims Support
1 P-3
1P-2, 1 GSO, 3 SS, 4 LL
General Legal Services and Chambers Support Section
Total: Chief P-5
Research and Legal Agreements
Total: 1P-4(XB), 1P-3 , 2 GSO, 1 LL
Legal Library
1 P-2, 1 LL
Lawyers and Detention Facility Management Section
Total: Chief P-4, 1 LL
Defence Lawyers
Total: 1 P-3 (XB), 2 GSO
Detention Facility
1 GSP

Judicial and Legal Services Division, 1998 revised estimates


Deputy Registrar
Total 1 D-1, 1 LL
Court Management Services Section
Total: Chief 1 P-5, 1 LL
Court Management:
Total: 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 GSO
1 P-3[a], 1 GSO[a]
Technical Support
16 GSO
8 GSO[a]
Court Records Unit
Total: 1 GSO, 4 LL, 1 GSO[a]
Witness and Victims Support Section
Total: Chief P-4
Court Room Support
Total: 2 P-3 (XB), 1 SS, 3 GSO, 2 LL
Safe Houses
2 SS, 3 SS/LL, 3 GSO, 5 LL,
3 GSO (XB), 3 SS/LL (XB), 9 LL (XB)
Field Operations
2 SS, 2 SS/LL, 3 LL, 2 P-2(XB),
2 SS/LL(XB), 3 LL (XB)
Witness and Victims Support
1 P-3
1P-2, 1 GSO, 3 SS, 4 LL
General Legal Services and Chambers Support Section
Total: Chief P-5
1 P-4[a]
Research and Legal Agreements
Total: 1P-4(XB), 1P-3 , 2 GSO, 1 LL
Legal Library
1 P-2, 1 LL
Lawyers and Detention Facility Management Section
Total: Chief P-4, 1 LL
Defence Lawyers
Total: 1 P-3 (XB), 2 GSO
Detention Facility
1 GSP

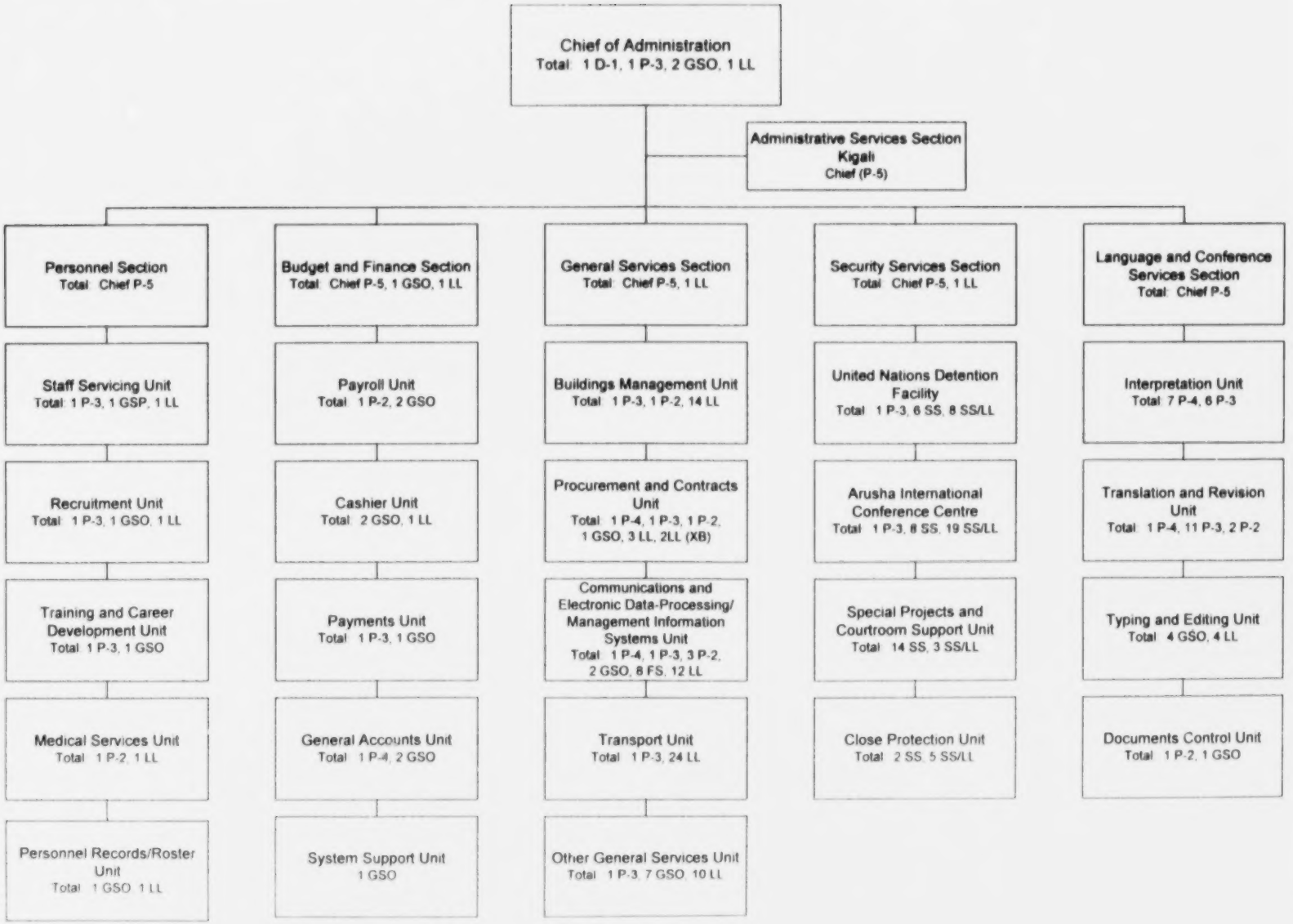
[a] Chamber III commitment authority.

Judicial and Legal Services Division, 1999

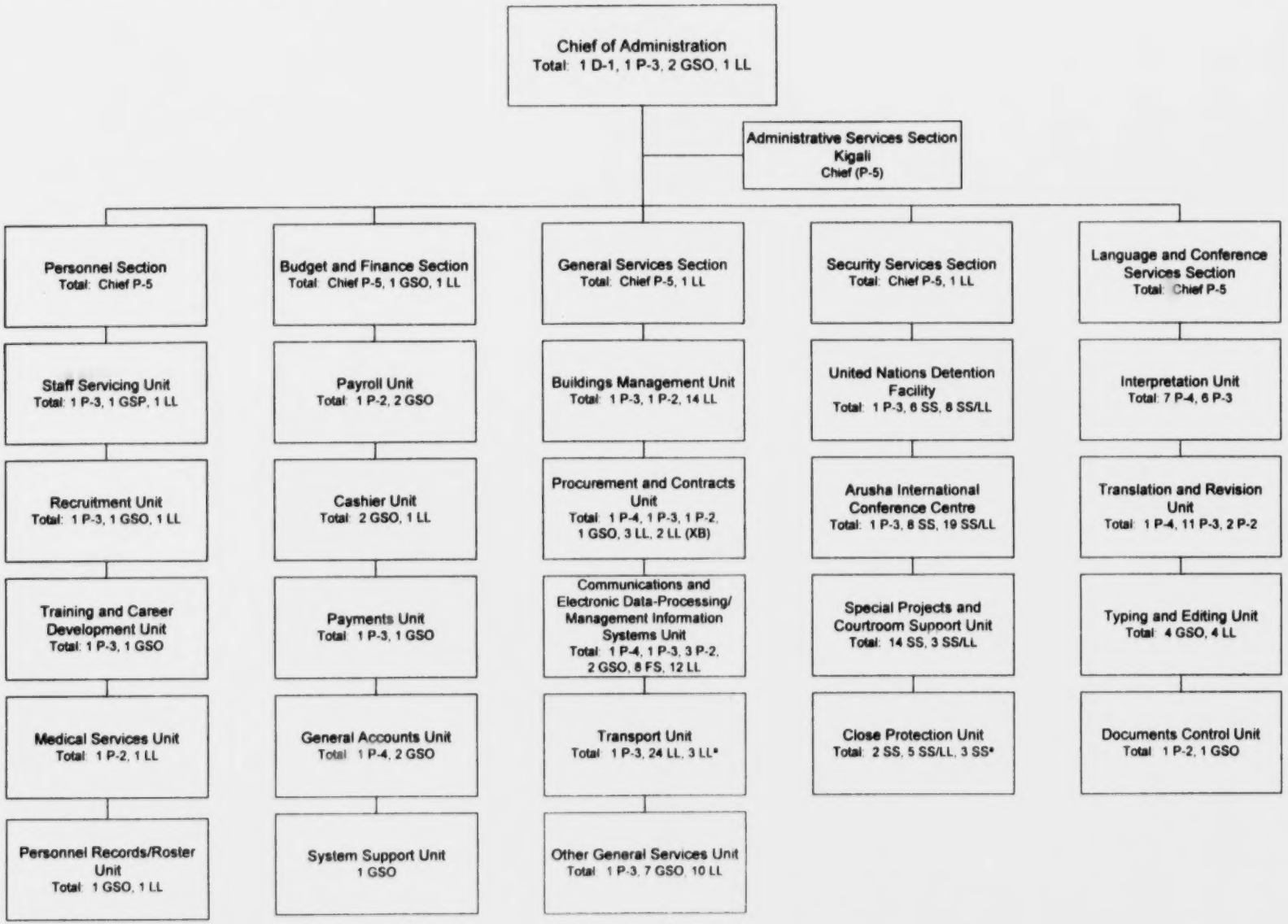

Deputy Registrar
1 D-1, 1 P-3[c], 1LL
Legal Library
P-3[b], 1P-2/1[a], 1 GSO[b], 1LL[a], 1 LL
Court Management Services Section
Chief 1 P-5, 1 GSO, 1 LL
Witness and Victims Support Section
Chief P-4, 1 GSO[c]
General Legal Services and Chambers Support Section
Chief P-5, 1LL
Lawyers and Detention Facility Management Section
Chief P-4, 1 P-3[c], 1 LL
Court Management
2 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 LL, 1LL[c]
Field Operations/Safe Houses
2 P-3(XB), 1 P-2/1[a], 2P-2/1(XB), 6 GSO, 3 GSO(XB), 5 SS, 5 LL/SS, 5 LL/SS(XB), 10 LL, 12 LL(XB)
Research and Legal Agreements
1 P-4 (XB), 1 P-3, 2 GSO
Defence Lawyers
1 P-3 (XB), 2 GSO
Technical Support
24 GSO
Witness and Victims Support Section - Kigali
Chief P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 GSO, 2 GSO[a], 3 SS, 2 SS[c], 3 LL
Chambers Support
1 P-4, 2 P-4[a], 3 P-3[c], 1 P-2/1[a], 10 P-2/1[a], 10 GSO[a], 2 GSO[c]
Detention Facility
1 GSP
Court Records Unit
1 P-3[c], 1 P-2/1[a], 2 GSO, 2LL, 1LL[c]

[a] Redeployed posts
[b] Reclassified posts
[c] New posts

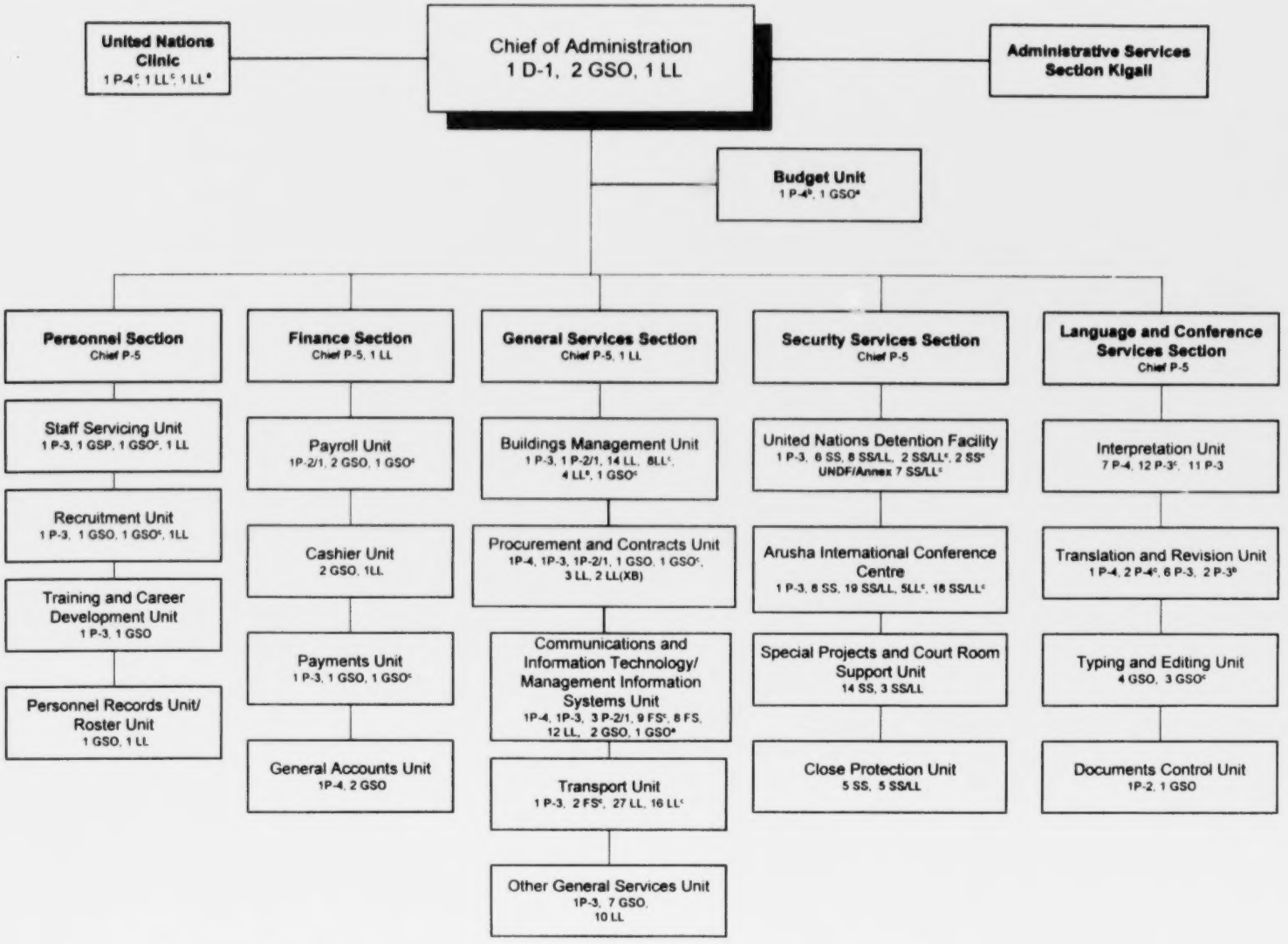
Division of Administration, 1998


Chief of Administration
Total: 1 D-1, 1 P-3, 2 GSO, 1 LL
Administrative Services Section
Kigali
Chief (P-5)
Personnel Section
Total: Chief P-5
Staff Servicing Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSP, 1 LL
Recruitment Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSO, 1 LL
Training and Career Development Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSO
Medical Services Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 1 LL
Personnel Records/Roster Unit
Total: 1 GSO, 1 LL
Budget and Finance Section
Total: Chief P-5, 1 GSO, 1 LL
Payroll Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 2 GSO
Cashier Unit
Total: 2 GSO, 1 LL
Payments Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSO
General Accounts Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 2 GSO
System Support Unit
1 GSO
General Services Section
Total: Chief P-5, 1 LL
Buildings Management Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 14 LL
Procurement and Contracts Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 GSO, 3 LL, 2LL (XB)
Communications and Electronic Data-Processing/ Management Information Systems Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2, 2 GSO, 8 FS, 12 LL
Transport Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 24 LL
Other General Services Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 7 GSO, 10 LL
Security Services Section
Total: Chief P-5, 1 LL
United Nations Detention Facility
Total: 1 P-3, 6 SS, 8 SS/LL
Arusha International Conference Centre
Total: 1 P-3, 8 SS, 19 SS/LL
Special Projects and Courtroom Support Unit
Total: 14 SS, 3 SS/LL
Close Protection Unit
Total: 2 SS, 5 SS/LL
Language and Conference Services Section
Total: Chief P-5
Interpretation Unit
Total: 7 P-4, 6 P-3
Translation and Revision Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 11 P-3, 2 P-2
Typing and Editing Unit
Total: 4 GSO, 4 LL
Documents Control Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 1 GSO

Division of Administration, 1998 revised estimates

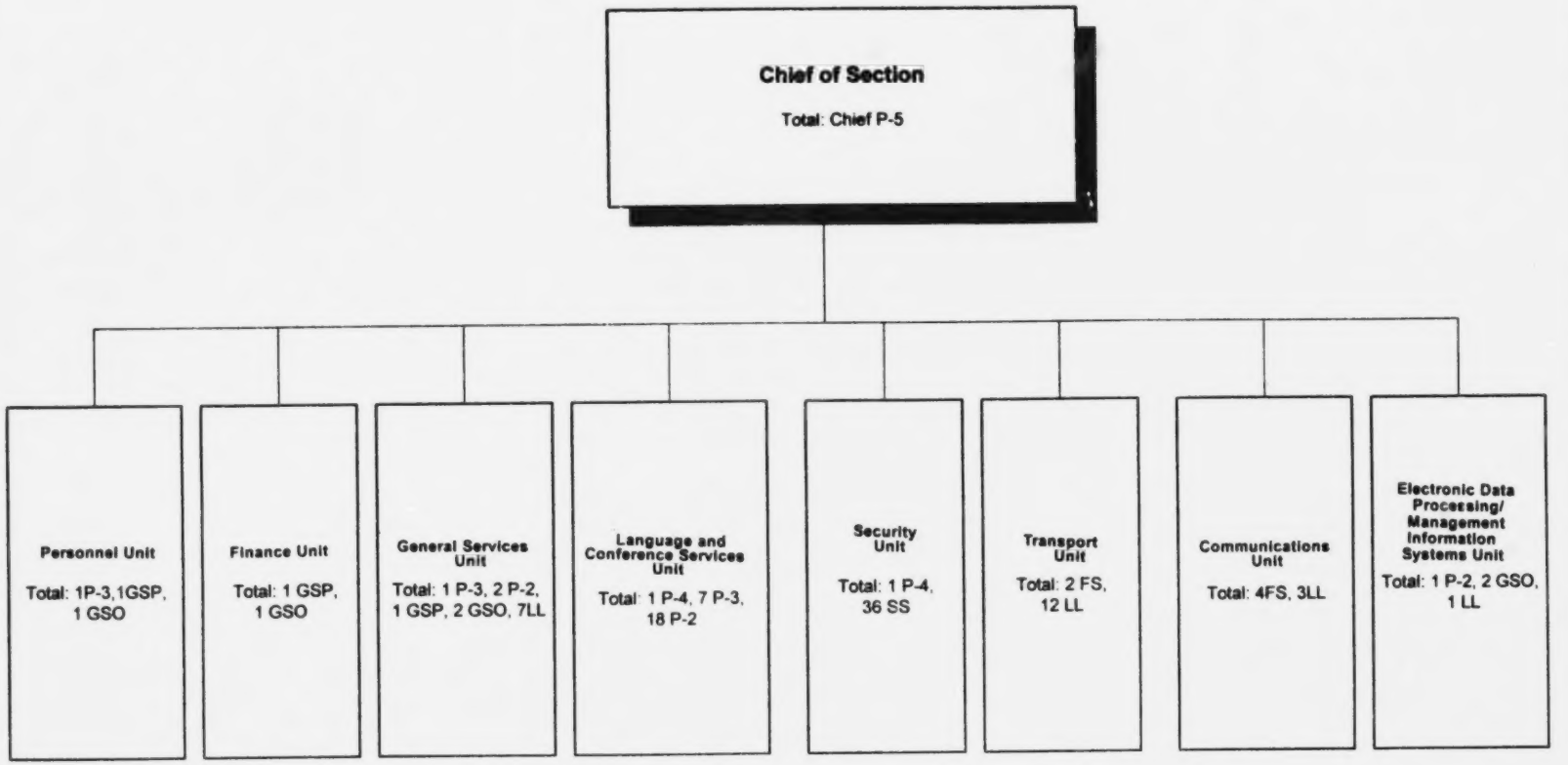

Chief of Administration
Total: 1 D-1, 1 P-3, 2 GSO, 1 LL
Administrative Services Section
Kigali
Chief (P-5)
Personnel Section
Total: Chief P-5
Staff Servicing Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSP, 1 LL
Recruitment Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSO, 1 LL
Training and Career Development Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSO
Medical Services Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 1 LL
Personnel Records/Roster Unit
Total: 1 GSO, 1 LL
Budget and Finance Section
Total: Chief P-5, 1 GSO, 1 LL
Payroll Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 2 GSO
Cashier Unit
Total: 2 GSO, 1 LL
Payments Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 GSO
General Accounts Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 2 GSO
System Support Unit
1 GSO
General Services Section
Total: Chief P-5, 1 LL
Buildings Management Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 14 LL
Procurement and Contracts Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 GSO, 3 LL, 2 LL (XB)
Communications and Electronic Data-Processing/ Management Information Systems Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2, 2 GSO, 8 FS, 12 LL
Transport Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 24 LL, 3 LL*
Other General Services Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 7 GSO, 10 LL
Security Services Section
Total: Chief P-5, 1 LL
United Nations Detention Facility
Total: 1 P-3, 6 SS, 8 SS/LL
Arusha International Conference Centre
Total: 1 P-3, 8 SS, 19 SS/LL
Special Projects and Courtroom Support Unit
Total: 14 SS, 3 SS/LL
Close Protection Unit
Total: 2 SS, 5 SS/LL, 3 SS*
Language and Conference Services Section
Total: Chief P-5
Interpretation Unit
Total: 7 P-4, 6 P-3
Translation and Revision Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 11 P-3, 2 P-2
Typing and Editing Unit
Total: 4 GSO, 4 LL
Documents Control Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 1 GSO

*Chamber III commitment authority

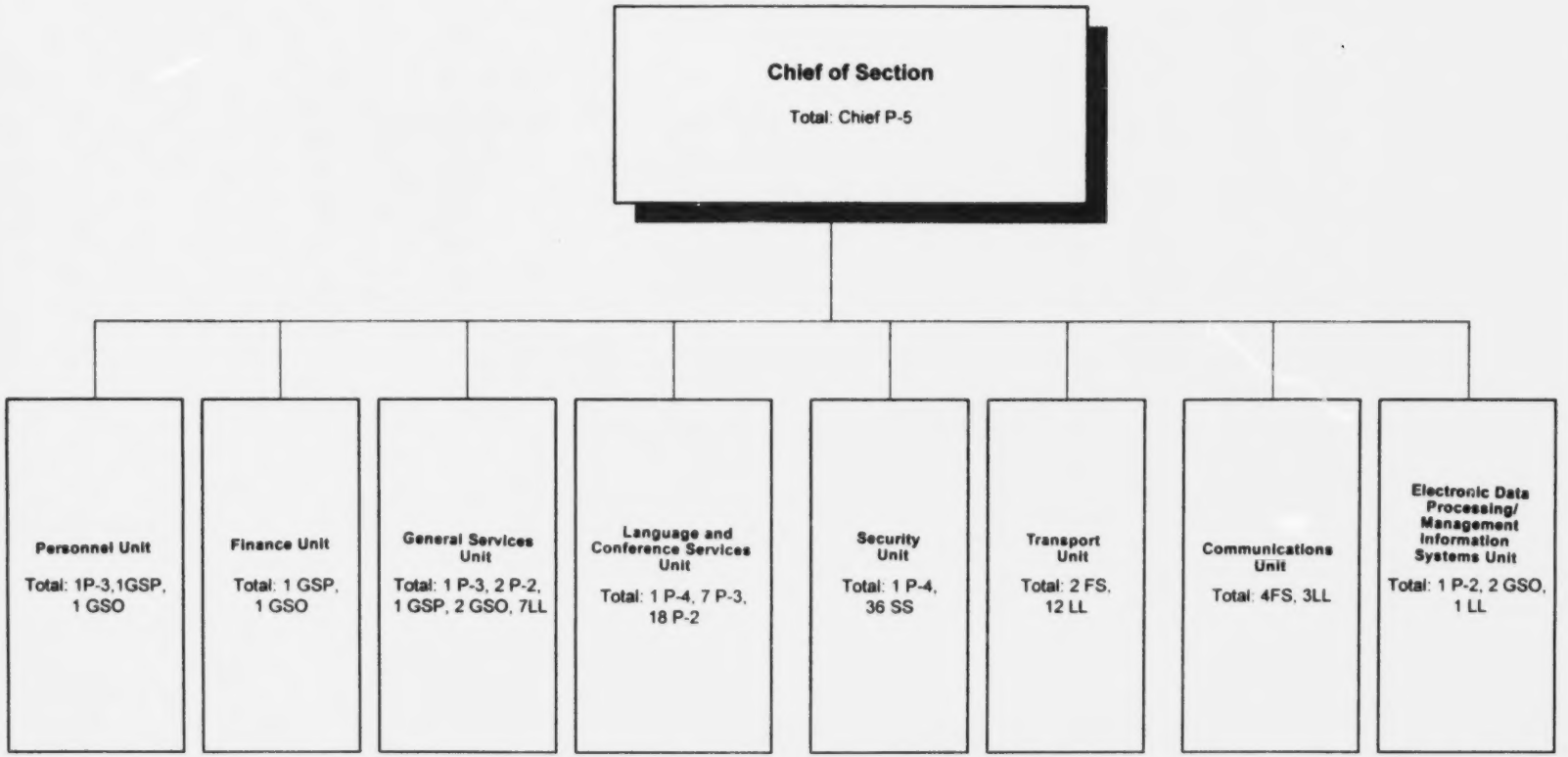

United Nations Clinic
1 P-4[c], 1 LL[c], 1 LL[a]
Chief of Administration
1 D-1, 2 GSO, 1 LL
Administrative Services Section Kigali
Budget Unit
1 P-4[b], 1 GSO[a]
Personnel Section
Chief P-5
Staff Servicing Unit
1 P-3, 1 GSP, 1 GSO[c], 1 LL
Recruitment Unit
1 P-3, 1 GSO, 1 GSO[c], 1LL
Training and Career Development Unit
1 P-3, 1 GSO
Personnel Records Unit/ Roster Unit
1 GSO, 1 LL
Finance Section
Chief P-5, 1 LL
Payroll Unit
1P-2/1, 2 GSO, 1 GSO[c]
Cashier Unit
2 GSO, 1LL
Payments Unit
1 P-3, 1 GSO, 1 GSO[c]
General Accounts Unit
1P-4, 2 GSO
General Services Section
Chief P-5, 1 LL
Buildings Management Unit
1 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 14 LL, 8LL[c], 4 LL[a], 1 GSO[c]
Procurement and Contracts Unit
1P-4, 1P-3, 1P-2/1, 1 GSO, 1 GSO[c], 3 LL, 2 LL(XB)
Communications and Information Technology/ Management Information Systems Unit
1P-4, 1P-3, 3 P-2/1, 9 FS[c], 8 FS, 12 LL, 2 GSO, 1 GSO[a]
Transport Unit
1 P-3, 2 FS[a], 27 LL, 16 LL[c]
Other General Services Unit
1P-3, 7 GSO, 10 LL
Security Services Section
Chief P-5
United Nations Detention Facility
1 P-3, 6 SS, 8 SS/LL, 2 SS/LL[a], 2 SS[a] UNDF/Annex 7 SS/LL[c]
Arusha International Conference Centre
1 P-3, 8 SS, 19 SS/LL, 5LL[c], 18 SS/LL[c]
Special Projects and Court Room Support Unit
14 SS, 3 SS/LL
Close Protection Unit
5 SS, 5 SS/LL
Language and Conference Services Section
Chief P-5
Interpretation Unit
7 P-4, 12 P-3[c], 11 P-3
Translation and Revision Unit
1 P-4, 2 P-4[a], 6 P-3, 2 P-3[b]
Typing and Editing Unit
4 GSO, 3 GSO[c]
Documents Control Unit
1P-2, 1 GSO

[a] Redeployed posts
[b] Reclassified posts
[c] New posts

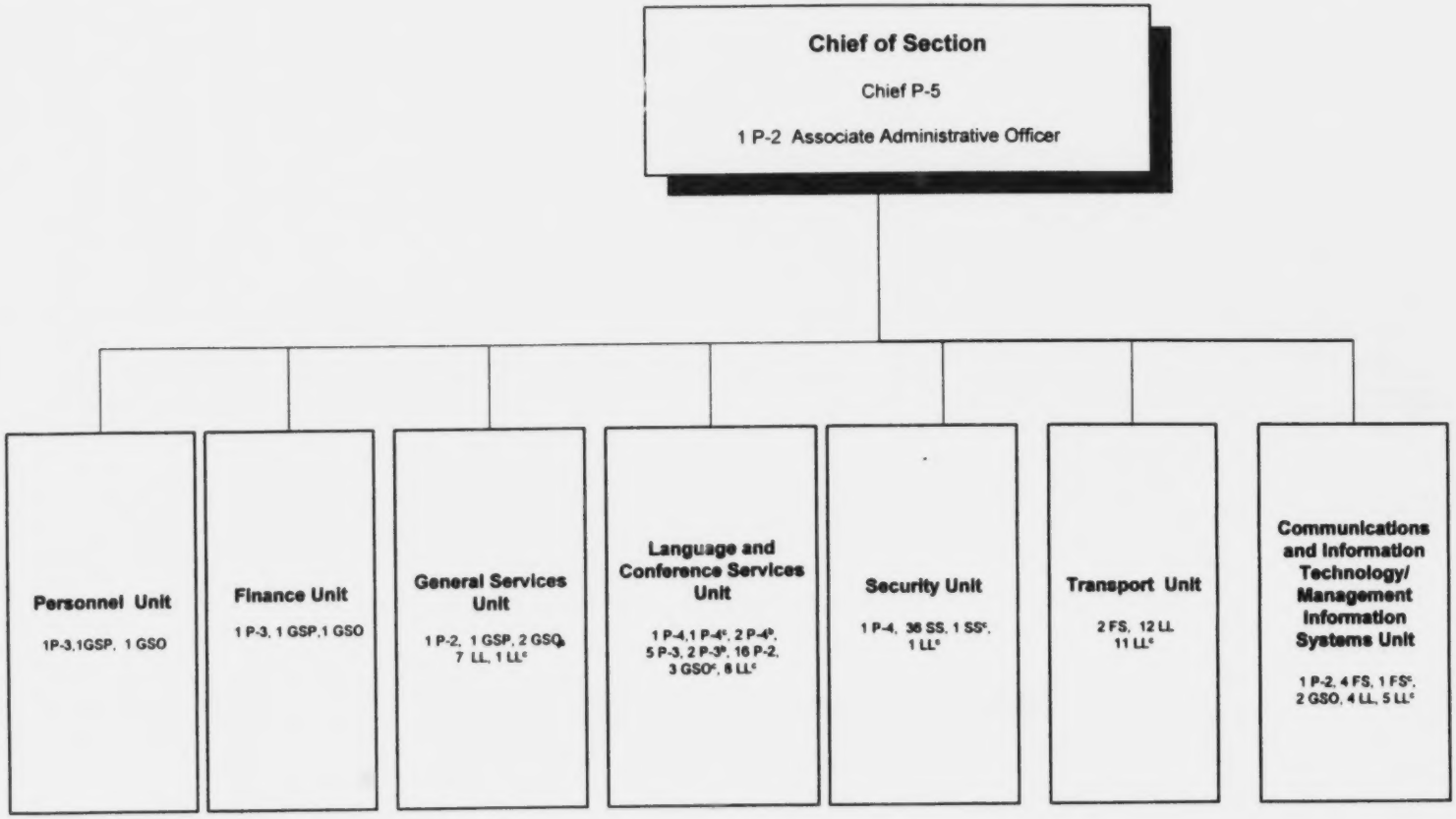
Administrative Services Section, Kigali, 1998


Chief of Section
Total: Chief P-5
Personnel Unit
Total: 1P-3, 1GSP, 1 GSO
Finance Unit
Total: 1 GSP, 1 GSO
General Services Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 GSP, 2 GSO, 7LL
Language and Conference Services Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 7 P-3, 18 P-2
Security Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 36 SS
Transport Unit
Total: 2 FS, 12 LL
Communications Unit
Total: 4FS, 3LL
Electronic Data Processing/ Management Information Systems Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 2 GSO, 1 LL

Administrative Services Section, Kigali, 1998 revised estimates


Chief of Section
Total: Chief P-5
Personnel Unit
Total: 1P-3,1GSP, 1 GSO
Finance Unit
Total: 1 GSP, 1 GSO
General Services Unit
Total: 1 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 GSP, 2 GSO, 7LL
Language and Conference Services Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 7 P-3, 18 P-2
Security Unit
Total: 1 P-4, 36 SS
Transport Unit
Total: 2 FS, 12 LL
Communications Unit
Total: 4FS, 3LL
Electronic Data Processing/ Management Information Systems Unit
Total: 1 P-2, 2 GSO, 1 LL

Administrative Services Section, Kigali, 1999


Chief of Section
Chief P-5
1 P-2 Associate Administrative Officer
Personnel Unit
1P-3,1GSP, 1 GSO
Finance Unit
1 P-3, 1 GSP,1 GSO
General Services Unit
1 P-2, 1 GSP, 2 GSO[b], 7 LL, 1 LL[c]
Language and Conference Services Unit
1 P-4,1 P-4[c], 2 P-4[b], 5 P-3, 2 P-3[b], 16 P-2, 3 GSO[c], 8 LL[c]
Security Unit
1 P-4, 36 SS, 1 SS[c], 1 LL[c]
Transport Unit
2 FS, 12 LL 11 LL[c]
Communications and Information Technology/ Management Information Systems Unit
1 P-2, 4 FS, 1 FS[c], 2 GSO, 4 LL, 5 LL[c]

[a] Redeployed posts
[b] Reclassified posts
[c] New posts

Annex III

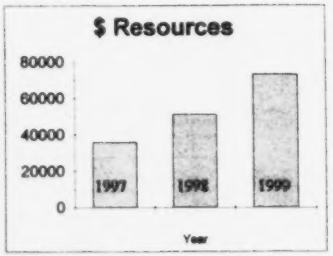
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

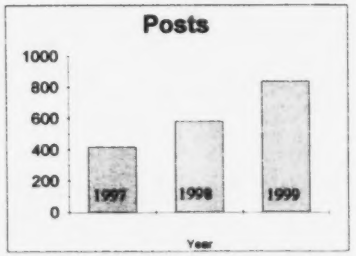
Status of allotments for the period 1 January–30 June 1998

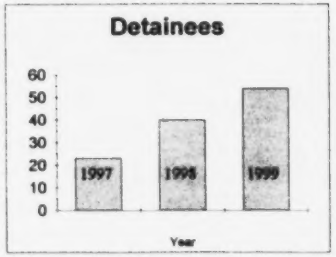
Code	Account No.	Description	Initial appropriation	Provisional expenditure 30 June 1998	Balance
The Chambers (TUA-09-101)					
070	601	Temporary post	620,200	168,386	451,814
100	601	Common staff costs	458,400	135,619	322,781
197	606	Common staff costs of judges	19,500	750	18,750
210	607	Travel on official business (non-staff)	117,300	32,648	84,652
392	606	Honorariums	894,400	450,894	443,506
Sub-total (a)			2,109,800	788,297	1,321,503
Office of the Prosecutor (TUA-09-102)					
040	604	Consultants	139,200	44,750	94,450
070	601	Temporary posts	8,219,200	2,656,321	5,562,879
100	601	Common staff costs	5,013,300	3,309,003	1,704,297
242	608	Other offical travel of staff	719,400	798,754	(79,354)
Sub-total (b)			14,091,100	6,808,828	7,282,272
The Registry (TUA-09-103)					
030	602	General Temporary assistance	1,727,200	868,046	859,154
053	605	Overtime	100,000	145,947	(45,947)
070	601	Temporary posts	13,166,200	4,493,186	8,673,014
100	601	Common staff costs	9,278,200	4,848,807	4,429,393
242	608	Other official travel of staff	465,300	384,719	80,581
350	684	External printing (exempt Publications Board)	40,000	23,665	16,335
394	612	External audit	45,500	0	45,500
398	612	Other contractual services	4,290,000	1,678,550	2,611,450
451	613	Hospitality	4,000	2,249	1,751
(TUA-09-800)					
410	614	Rental and maintenance of premises	1,367,600	561,561	806,039
420	614	Utilities	45,000	46,456	(1,456)
440	617	Communications	996,300	47,818	948,482
490	616	Miscellaneous services	260,000	388,566	(128,566)
500	618	Supplies and materials	988,100	894,818	93,282
610	618	Office furniture and equipment	448,000	171,393	276,607
620	618	Data-processing/automation equipment	509,300	134,485	374,815
650	618	Communication equipment	224,500	161,590	62,910
690	618	Other equipment	215,000	479,869	(264,869)
721	620	Alterations and improvements	419,600	32,213	387,387
920	622	Contributions to joint admin. activities	70,000	50,000	20,000
Sub-total (c)			34,659,800	15,413,938	19,245,862
Audit operations (TUA-09-105)					
242	608	Other official travel of staff	18,400	0	18,400
TOTAL			50,879,100	23,011,063	27,868,037

Annex IV

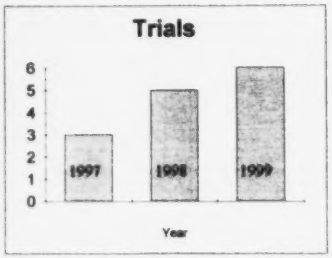
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda 1999 budget proposal: resources and activity growth

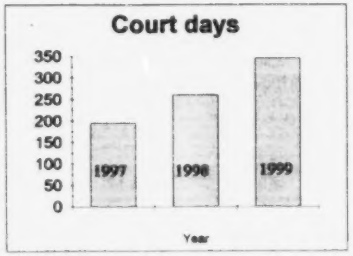


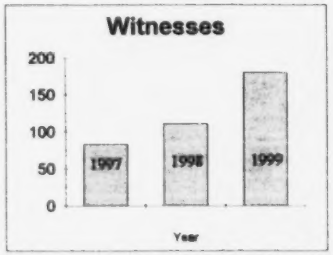




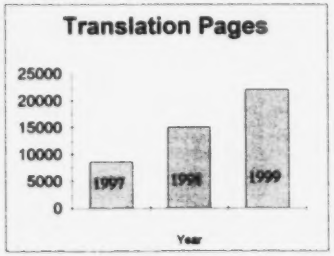
YEAR	1997	1998	1999
$ Resources	35,717.6	50,879.1	73,081.3
Posts	417	582	838
Detainees	23	40	54
Trials	3	5	6
Court days	195	260	345
Witnesses	83	111	180
Translation pages	8,585	15,000	22,000
Interpreter days	860	2,100	3,000
Appeals	0	2	4
Prosecution	80	130	150
Documents indexed	75	4,000	10,000
Relocation requests	10	11	32

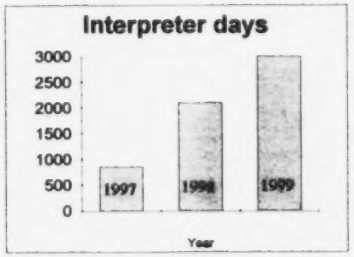


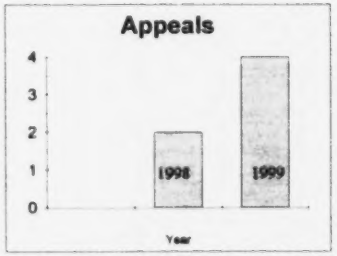


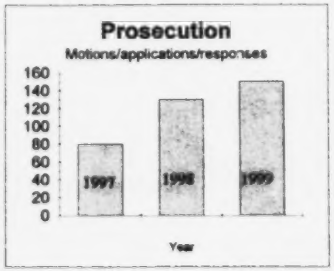


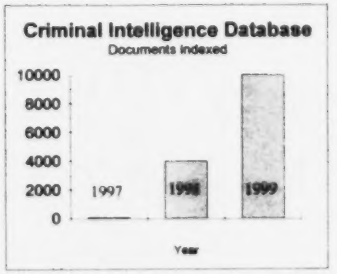
	% increases 1998	1999
$ Resources	42.4	43.6
Posts	39.6	44.0
Detainees	73.9	35.0
Trials	66.7	20.0
Court days	33.3	32.7
Witnesses	33.7	62.2
Translation pages	74.7	46.7
Interpreter days	144.2	42.9
Appeals	0.0	100.0
Prosecution	62.5	15.4
Documents indexed	5,233.3	150.0
Relocation requests	10.0	190.9

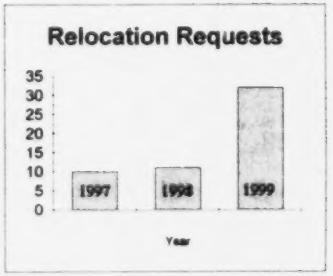












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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 84
Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 52/65 of 10 December 1997, the operative part of which reads as follows:

> "*The General Assembly*,
>
> "...
>
> "1. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, is applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;
>
> "2. *Demands* that Israel accept the *de jure* applicability of the Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and that it comply scrupulously with the provisions of the Convention;
>
> "3. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention, in accordance with article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions, to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for its provisions by Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;
>
> "4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. On 5 May 1998, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel, in which he requested, in view of his reporting responsibilities under the resolution, that the Minister inform him of any steps his

98-34623 (E) 121198

Government had taken or envisaged taking concerning the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolution.

3. No reply had been received at the time of the preparation of the present report.

4. By a note verbale dated 15 May 1998, the Secretary-General also drew the attention of all States parties to the Convention to paragraph 3 of resolution 52/65.